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Kartika 25, 1894 (Saka)

Lok Sabha
Debates

(Sixth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 16, 1972/ Kartika 25, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Presence of anti-aircraft guns in formerly abandoned sites in Pakistan

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*61. SHRI D. P. JADEJA.
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported news that anti-aircraft guns have appeared in formerly abandoned sites in Pakistan; and

(b) whether necessary precautionary steps have been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have not abandoned the hope that Pakistan will see the advantages of adhering to the spirit of the Simla agreement.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: I do not think part (b) of the question has been answered, because hoping against hope is not going to solve our defence preparedness. May I know what specific steps have been taken to counteract this position from Pakistan side?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: For obvious reasons we cannot give the details of the specific action that we have taken. But, I can only assure the hon. Member that we are absolutely vigilant about whatever is happening on the other side of the border and we are taking steps that are necessary to safeguard our defences.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर की लड़ाई में पाकिस्तान का जितना नुकसान हुआ था वह उस ने सब पूरा कर लिया है । उसने 4 नए डिवीजन्ज खड़े कर लिए हैं और अब उस की कुल सैनिक शक्ति 20 डिवीजन्ज हो गई है । वह चीन और अमरीका से बड़े पैमाने पर शस्त्रास्त्र प्राप्त कर रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, यह सवाल इससे कैसे पैदा होता है

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इस को खाली तोप तक रखा जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, तोप तक रखना चाहिए । आप की तोप का रेंज बहुत बढ गया है । यदि आप पूछना चाहते हैं तो थोड़ा रेलेवेन्ट होना चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : थोड़ा सा बढ़ गया है यह रक्षा का मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादा मत बढाया करें ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : आप ने जो पूछा है, उस का जवाब दे दिया गया है । यह बात ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान की तरफ से

तैयारी चल रही है। उन का जो नुकसान हुआ था, उन्होंने उस को पूरा कर के एक शक्तिशाली सैन्य देश के रूप में अपने को स्थापित किया है, यह हम लोगों को मालूम है। जैसा मैंने अभी एशोरेंस दी है कि यह बात हम लोगों को मालूम है, उस को काउन्टर-एक्ट करने के लिए जितना हम से बन रहा है, उतना हम करते जा रहे हैं।

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: May I know from the Minister if the Government do not consider an anti-aircraft gun to be essentially a defence weapon.

MR. SPEAKER: That is essentially a defence weapon, not an offence weapon.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: That is if our aircraft intinction that I wanted to make. If the Government consider that it is a defence weapon, of what concern is it to this House or of any other person to object to strengthening of the aircraft. Our aircraft will be attacked by those weapons.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA The hon. Member should know that it is a defence weapon for the enemy but it is an offence weapon for our aircraft. Our aircraft will be attacked by those weapons.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH. That is if our aircraft intrudes into their air space.

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Setting up a new Company to manage special Steel Plant at Salem

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*65. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal of the Ministry for setting up a new Company for the Salem Special Steel Project; and

(b) if so, whether this proposed company will later be integrated into the holding Company for all the public sector steel plants proposed to be set up in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) Yes, Sir A new company by the name 'Salem Steel Limited', has been incorporated on 25th October, 1972, with its registered office in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Yes, Sir.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I appreciate the stand taken by the Government for forming a new holding company for looking after the functions of the public sector steel undertakings. I would like to know as to what the terms of reference are and its functions and organisational set-up

MR. SPEAKER: Terms of reference?

SHRI K LAKKAPPA· What are they doing to complete the process, to bring under control all the public sector undertakings under steel?

MR. SPEAKER No terms of reference. It is not an enquiry body.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM· I have no objection to answer any question, but it has to be seen whether this question arises out of the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: For the sake of answering, do answer something.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know its organisational set-up and its functioning and what are its specific terms of reference. What are these

terms of reference adopted for setting up of such public holding companies to cover new public undertakings under steel.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't get excited.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not getting excited....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon Minister is coming out with some answer.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He is really a socialist Member and still he is afraid that Government may not answer his question .

MR. SPEAKER I am very glad that he finds some real socialists also there

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM. The hon Member will appreciate that there is no question of terms of reference regarding the holding company. Terms of reference arise only if one is appointing a committee to investigate any matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am asking about the functions and the organisational set-up.

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Let him please allow me to finish my answer.

The object of setting up a holding company is to enable the constitution of a single authority which will give leadership and coordination to the development of the iron and steel industry in our country. Naturally, the Salem steel plant, being a part of that industry, will form part of the holding company.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Keeping in view this set-up, may I know whether this would cover the Vijayanagar steel plant and other plants in the public sector, and if so, when they would be covered by this holding company and when the functioning will start?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The Vijayanagar steel plant and the Visakhapatnam steel plant will have separate companies set up for them, when the proper stage has been reached. At the present moment, the feasibility reports are still under consideration. As soon as we have reached a final decision on the product-mix and the future of these plants, we shall certainly set up separate companies for them, and these companies will also come under the umbrella of the holding company.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I seek one clarification? The feasibility report has been submitted already from Mysore and also by the committee of experts set up by the Ministry. May I know the reaction of Government in regard to taking immediate action in the matter?

MR. SPEAKER. It is a suggestion for action namely that he should take immediate steps.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know the stainless steel capacity for which the Salem steel plant is being designed, and whether that capacity which is proposed to be set up at Salem is at the expense of the present capacity of the stainless steel plant at Durgapur?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM The stainless steel capacity at Salem is 70,000 tonnes. That capacity is being set up without any reference to the question of the stainless steel already being produced at Durgapur. The capacity in Durgapur at present is 13,000 tonnes and that will not be affected.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Since the holding company has been formed, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Hindustan Steel Limited is going to be disbanded and the

individual steel plants are going to be incorporated into the holding company.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: At present, there is no intention to disband the Hindustan Steel Limited which would remain a unit as it is at present.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that according to the market survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the national requirement of stainless steel in 1980 will be more than double of what is now being assigned for production in the Salem Steel Plant, and if so, whether in addition to the Salem Steel Plant, the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant would be allowed to expand and produce 60,000 tonnes as was envisaged and was accepted by the Ministry in an earlier decision?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The assessment made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research regarding the potential demand for stainless steel was 117,000 tonnes in the year 1980. Reviewing the matter closely in the Department of Steel, we came to the conclusion that it would be more correct to take the figure of 100,000 tonnes, and it is on that basis that together with the existing production of stainless steel, we have fixed the figure of 70,000 tonnes as the stainless steel production part of the product-mix for the Salem Steel Plant.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Arising out of the answer of the hon. Minister earlier when he said that the feasibility reports for the Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam plants are under consideration, is there any rethinking about these two new steel plants to be set up? Also are we considering setting up a plant in Bailadila in Madhya Pradesh and another in Orissa?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM. There is no question of reconsidering or reviewing the decision of Government to set up steel plants in Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar. That decision is final. What is under consideration is only the product-mix, the size of the plants, the size of the blast furnaces, the coke ovens, the type of technology to be applied and so on.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: I asked about steel plants in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. What was the necessity for setting up this company when there is HSL looking after all the steel plants in the public sector?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The hon. member is not entirely accurate in his statement because he may remember that we have already set up many years ago a separate company for the Bokaro steel plant. That by implication means a decision that in relation to the new steel plants to be set up we are going to have separate companies to be incorporated.

Chinese allegation regarding forming a Tibetan Government in exile in India

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*66. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has charged India in a United Nations Committee with forming a Tibetan Government in exile on Indian soil, and

(b) if so, the action taken for refuting the charges?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chinese allegation is baseless and needs no new refutation. There is no question of India forming any Tibetan Government on Indian soil. In fact, as is well known, India regards Tibet as a part of China.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: In the statement he has stated that India has 'always regarded Tibet as a part of China'. I want to know whether by introducing the word 'always' Government has not shifted its stand on Tibet.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That is not correct; in fact, I would like to correct it if it is not corrected. In fact, as is well known, India regards Tibet as part of China.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: As a rebuff, why has not our representative at the UNO pointed out the interference of China in our internal affair by helping underground Nagas and Mizo rebels?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is not necessary to involve the UN in this. It is true that at one time some of the unlawful elements amongst the Nagas did go to China, got some training and brought some arms also. The situation in Nagaland now is well stabilised. The State Government is fully in control of the situation.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know whether the present change that India has always regarded Tibet as part of China is not different from the stand that the Government of India took at the time of occupation of Tibet by China because then emphasis was laid on the suzerainty and not sovereignty of China over Tibet? Is this not a departure from the previous stand held by the Government of India?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There is no change. We have always regarded Tibet as part of China.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is not true.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि 1954 में कम्यूनिस्ट चीन के साथ जो समझौता हुआ था उसमें तिब्बत की आटोनोमी की बात कही गई थी, और चीन ने वादा किया था कि वह तिब्बत की आटोनोमी का सम्मान करेगा ? क्या यह समझौता यह नहीं बतलाता कि तिब्बत के बारे में हम ने एक विशेष स्थिति स्वीकार की थी और अब सरकार उस से वापस जा रही है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The point as to what should be the relationship of Tibet with the Government of China certainly is not inconsistent with Tibet being part of China. The question of autonomy or the quantum of autonomy, more autonomy or less autonomy, is a matter which is within the sovereign right of the Central Government of China.

It is an internal matter of state relationship or regional relationship of any part with the Central Government of China. I would request the hon. Members not unnecessarily to hammer this point when even in the rest of the world no one else accepts that position.

Export of Military Hardware to Arabian and African countries

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*67. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some items of military hardware are being exported to some Arabian and African countries; and

(b) if so, the name of such countries and the foreign exchange earned thereof in 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Export of military equipment has been made on a commercial basis to several countries of the world for some years now. An equivalent in foreign exchange of Rs. 10.90 lakhs was earned by such sales in 1971. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the names of such countries or the regions in which they are situated.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister what steps have been taken to see that these do not reach the countries which are inimical to us. What is the criterion for exporting arms to Arabian and other countries, and to what extent we have supplied arms and ammunition to them?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We weigh all the factors—security, defence, commercial and political before we undertake any export of armaments and defence stores. Hon. Members should also realise that everything that is exported in the field of defence production is not lethal. There are non-lethal exports also like tents and various kinds of other things which could not be directly used for lethal purposes. Whereas we take due precautions about this, I can assure the hon House that this is being done in the larger interests of the country and with a full realisation of the implications of the arms trade.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the exports contain tanks to Kuwait.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: No, Sir.

Funds allocated to NMDC for sampling of Diamonds

*68. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been made available to the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, for sampling of diamonds at 300 ft depth level in order to prove more resources;

(b) if so, the total amount thereof;

(c) the progress made and the expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(d) whether Government are aware that the management of N. M. D. C. intends to close the work, and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the alternative arrangements made for the employment of the workers presently engaged in the said operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 24.15 lakhs for the purpose so far.

(c) A detailed Project Report has been prepared for the expansion of Majhgawan diamond mines from 12,000 carats per annum to 43,200 carats per annum. An amount of about Rs. 30 lakhs has been spent upto March, 1972.

(d) and (e). As the investigations are completed, N. M. D. C. has under consideration a proposal to close the investigation work. In the event of the closure, the N. M. D. C. intends to re-deploy the skilled workmen at Majhgawan employed at underground exploration, at other places to the extent possible.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Sir, will the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state whether the Government is aware that the crushing plants which are working and are installed in the mines are of old type and that on account of this, the big sizes of diamonds are often found crushed into pieces, with the result that the Corporation has to suffer a lot? What steps are the Government taking for the replacement of the machinery?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is true that some machinery is old and a new detailed project report has been prépared for expansion which is under examination of the Ministry, and as soon as that is approved, we will take steps to instal modern machinery.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: On account of the mismanagement that exists in the Corporation, the losses are mounting every year, and in the financial year 1971-72, the losses are said to be high. What steps are the Government taking for improving the conditions? Would an enquiry be ordered to go into the affairs?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN. As I just said, the detailed project report is already under consideration, for expansion of the mine, which is at present designed for about 22,000 carats, to 43,000 carats, and we hope that with the increased production, the losses would be wiped out.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH. Can I put a third question?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Only two are allowed.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: These are vital questions.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask a clarification; not a question.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: I want a clarification. The prices in general are rising in the case of all items, but the sale price of uncut and unfinished diamonds sold by the NMDC has been tremendously falling, contrary to the rising prices of such diamonds in the international market. What are the reasons for it, and what steps do the Government propose to take to check those faults?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The diamonds recovered from the diamond mines are classified into three categories: one type is the gem stone; the second is off-colour, and the third are the diamonds which are used for industrial purposes. Each one of them has a different value, and it is a mere matter of chance which one we come across. If we come across more gems, then, of course, the prices are very high, and we can give at very good prices, but if we find most of them are off-colour or of the industrial type, then the price realised is much less.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Although Madhya Pradesh is considered to be a backward State, really it is not so because a good lot of diamonds are available there. Panna is one. So, may I know whether the Ministry has made a complete survey in order to know how much diamond is available? I mean the potentiality of the diamond mines.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The detailed project report, of which I have just spoken, says there is every possibility of increasing the production of diamonds from the Panna diamond mines to about 43,000 carats per annum, and the exploration investigations are going on. It is a continuing process. We are probing for more areas from where we can find diamonds. But it is very difficult to say what is the total quantity of diamonds available in that area. It all depends on the investigations that are in progress. It is a slow process. Drilling and sampling have to be done. All this work has to be done; it is a slow process.

AN HON. MEMBER: Will he present a diamond to me?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The hon. Member is a diamond himself!

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether next to Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh has great deposits of diamonds, especially in the Ramallakota area of Kurnool district and also in Vajrakarur, and whether any detailed survey has been made and any work is being done to explore these mines there?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Yes, Sir. We are aware that there are diamonds in Andhra Pradesh. The Geological Survey is investigating these areas.

SHRI R. V. BADE: What is the expected date of closing by the management of NMDC and what is the number of workers who will be affected thereby?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: There is no question of closing down the management.

SHRI R. V. BADE In reply to part (c) he said that the NMDC are closing the management. I want to know the expected date.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The investigations were in progress to find out how to expand this mine. The work was supposed to take 18 months to 2 years. That work has been completed. Now the detailed project report is being studied and if it is approved, it would be implemented. The persons who were engaged in this exploratory work will be employed in other duties in other areas.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: May I know whether in Mahbubnagar district of Telengana in Andhra Pradesh, there are diamond deposits?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good information. He may note it down.

A.I.T.U.C. Disagreement to a Clause in Bonus Formula

*69. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether All-India Trade Union Congress has drawn the attention of Government to a clause in the new bonus formula known as Khadilkar Formula, to which they disagree;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take to change it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The formula represented an *ad hoc* interim arrangement for the settlement of the bonus claims for the year 1970-71 through the payment of graded advances, pending the report of the Bonus Review Committee set up by Government. Representations were received by Government that the advances should not be recovered from the workers. The latest position about the payment of bonus is embodied in the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972. Government have requested the Central Organisations of Employers to consider advising their constituents not to insist on the recovery of advances made to the workers in terms of the *ad hoc* formula.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: What are the reasons of writing to the organisations that they should advise their constituents not to insist on the recovery of advances? Why did they not write to the employers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): One of the parts of this new Resolution is that old advances made under the *ad hoc* formula may not be recovered. So, it is not a question of mere wish now. It is more of an advice or a directive.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether it is a fact that almost all the Central trade unions and the Minister also expected that the bonus ordinance which was applicable to a part of the workers should be made applicable to all the public undertakings like Railways, P. & T. and other public undertakings also? Has the Government considered this aspect after the ordinance came into force?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Two reports were submitted by the Bonus Review Committee. Both the reports referred to the minimum bonus being increased from 4 to 8-1/3 per cent. Other terms of reference are there and the Bonus Review Committee is considering them and it is for them to report on them.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is not a fact that even in the interim report of the Bonus Review Committee it is very clearly stated at least by the workers' representative belonging to all the trade unions that the Central Government employees who are industrial employees working in railways, P. & T Defence Production and the Government of India Presses should also be given the minimum bonus of 8-1/3 per cent?

If it is so, what is the reason for government not considering this aspect before promulgating this Ordinance? Are they going to consider it now?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: This part of the report submitted by the trade union leader is beyond the scope of the terms of reference. Therefore, it need not be taken as a recommendation.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The question of the terms of reference cannot arise at this stage because we are talking of the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee. If the government rules that it is not within the terms of the Bonus Committee, then how is it that others have been covered even though they have not been covered by the Bonus Act earlier?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: If the hon. Member studies that part of the report, he will find that except his observation or *obiter dictum* which suggests wider coverage, the other report is strictly within the terms of reference. So far as the other aspect is concerned, as I have said, the Bonus Review Committee has not yet completed its work. It is still sitting. When the comprehensive unanimous recommendations are presented and they are before us, we will give thought to it.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह ज्ञात है कि खाडिलकर फार्मूले के अनुसार 1970 का जो बोनस बांटा गया है, कुछ श्रमिक जो काम छोड़ कर चले गये या आ रहे हैं, उन के वेतन में से वह काटा जा रहा है। वह रकम खाडिलकर फार्मूले के अनुसार उन्हें दी नहीं जा रही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में श्री मान का कार्यवाही करने का क्या विचार है?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Some such cases were brought to our notice and we, on behalf of the Ministry, have clarified the position and brought to the notice of the employers these things should not be done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Government has already decided that this minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent is not to be paid to what are called departmental employees of the Government. I would like to ask him whether government have considered the implication of the very serious anomaly arising out of such a decision, namely, that while workers engaged in the Government of India undertakings like Modern Bakeries who are engaged in the manufacture of bread, will be eligible to get this bonus, a worker employed in an ordinance factory belonging to Shri Shukla, which is manufacturing equipments and ammunition for the armed forces is debarred

from getting it. Have they considered with a ridiculous position the government decision is leading us to?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I have made it clear time and again that so far as these establishments are concerned, they are governed by the Pay Commission. From time to time, the Pay Commission examines their scales of pay and other conditions of service and considering all aspects makes recommendations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Bonus is not an issue before the Pay Commission.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The Minister must say that bonus is also included in the terms of reference of the Pay Commission. Sir, I want your indulgence in this matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बहस क्यों करते हैं ?

श्री ए०पी० शर्मा: बहस का सवाल नहीं है ।

Both Shri Indrajit Gupta and myself want to know whether bonus is also included in the terms of reference.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: He should answer whether it is included in the terms of reference.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if it is included in it.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: May I know if the bonus dispute for the year 1970-71 of those workmen of textiles mills which have been taken over by the Government has been settled?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: So far as 1970-71 bonus payment is concerned, unless there is a dispute, that is settled. Unless he specifies some particular instance ....

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: About the workmen of textile mills which have been taken over by the Government.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: They have been taken over after the Ordinance.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that by excluding a class of workers from the benefit of bonus, the Government is pursuing a policy of discrimination in respect of one class of employees against the other class of employees. May I also know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that almost all the trade union organisations have opposed this policy of discrimination? There is an agitation all over the country. The Railwaymen's Federation is going to have a massive demonstration before Parliament on the 15th December as a protest against the Government policy. In view of all this, I want to know whether the Government is going to consider the issue and extend benefit to all the employees who are working in Government undertakings.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: There is no question of discrimination. I would like to point out and request the hon. Members to first study the Bonus Commission's Report on the basis of which the first bonus scheme was formulated. After that, they will themselves realise how it is beyond the scope of that bonus scheme. We are considering a bonus scheme based on the Bonus Commission's Report. That fact must be kept in mind.

श्री दामोदर पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने दो परस्पर-विरोधी बातें कही हैं, जो हम को कनफ्यूजन में डाल रही हैं। एक तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि चूंकि यह सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल अंडरटेकिंग्ज के वर्कर्ज़ का मामला टर्म्ज आफ रेफरेंस में नहीं था, इस लिए उन को बोनस नहीं मिल सकता और दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि यह मामला बोनस कमेटी के विचाराधीन है। सवाल यह है कि जब यह टर्म्ज आफ रेफरेंस में था ही नहीं, तो फिर वह विचाराधीन कैसे है। अगर वह विचाराधीन है, तो वह टर्म्ज आफ रेफरेंस

में था और अगर टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में था, तो वर्कर्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्ज ने जो रिकमेंडेशन किया, उस को मान लेना चाहिए ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: There is no contradiction. While replying to Shri Indrajit Gupta, I stated that whatever the observations made in the report of the trade union leaders are beyond the scope of the scheme. Still the Bonus Committee is sitting and the final report is yet to come before us. As I stated, about the general observations, a sort of *obiter dicta*, I cannot take them as recommendations because they are not covered by the terms of reference.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In reply to my question, he said that so-called departmental employees are always covered by the Pay Commission which goes into the scales of pay, etc. Then, we asked if the issue of the bonus scheme had been referred to the Pay Commission to which he gave no reply. Everybody knows that that has not been referred to the Pay Commission. Why is he misleading the House by quoting the Pay Commission?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: He has said three contradictory things.

MR. SPEAKER: In one reply, you said that that is beyond the scope of the terms of reference and in another reply you say, that is being considered. The Members want to know what is being considered.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: They are governed by the Pay Commission and whatever their demands, they will be considered by the Pay Commission.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I know you will not allow me to raise a point of order. I want to make a submission. I want to bring to your notice that it is not within the terms of reference of the Pay Commission. He is misleading the House.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: You should allow a half-an-hour discussion on this point, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection to permit it if you so want.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In an half-an-hour discussion only two or three persons can participate. We require the Minister to clarify the point put forth by Mr. Indrajit Gupta whether the terms of reference of the Pay Commission included this clause. Let him categorically say, 'Yes' or 'No'. Why should he go on giving the other terms of reference?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I never said that the terms of reference include the question of bonus. As I said, they are covered by the Pay Commission—whatever the terms of reference.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Other emoluments.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Only one question . ...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: rose—

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I have to look to this side also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Reddy is always siding with the employers.

MR. SPEAKER: He is getting up for quite some time.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Is it under consideration of the Government to arrange for bonus even for agricultural labourers and also to Members of Parliament and everybody in the country?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wish to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that on the 19th October

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He has not answered my question whether it is under consideration of the Government ....

MR. SPEAKER: You can table a separate question on it. Certainly, it will be answered. What are you doing here? Why do you want bonus?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that on the 19th October all the Central Government Employees' Organisations including the railwaymen, Defence, P. and T. and others wanted to have a massive demonstration before the residence of the Prime Minister, but that was stopped at the instance of the Prime Minister who accepted to meet the delegation regarding bonus and that the employees' representatives met the Prime Minister and gave a memorandum and she promised to look into the matter. I want to know whether he is aware of that. Even the Prime Minister felt that there is a discrimination ....

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly give me only one-fourth of minute. Sir, it is a paradox that workers who are manufacturing Modern Bread in the Modern Bakeries are entitled to bonus but persons who are manufacturing tanks are not given bonus. I want to know what has happened to the memorandum, whether the Prime Minister has forwarded the memorandum to him and if so, what is his reaction.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: What transpired between the delegation of the employees and the Prime Minister, I have not got it before me. If the Prime Minister has said that she will look into this question, certainly, she will look into the question.

Return of Pakistani Displaced Persons

*70. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Pakistani displaced persons have now returned home;

(b) if not, how many of them are still in India;

(c) whether out of 13,000 refugees, some have desired to live in India; if so, their number; and

(d) whether India has granted them citizenship?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) About 84,000 persons.

(c) Yes, Sir, but the exact number is not known.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that a memorandum had been submitted by the displaced persons to the Prime Minister when she had been to Gandhi Nagar to attend the AICC meeting and, if so, what happened to that memorandum?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We have no knowledge of it.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: What action was taken on it?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We are not aware of it.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जितने विस्थापित हैं उनको वापस भेजने की व्यवस्था कब तक की जा रही है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As they are foreign nationals displaced during the course of war, to send them back,

we have to persuade them; it is difficult to force them. At the present juncture it is not possible for me to predict when they will return.

E.S.I. Contributions not paid by Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited

*71. DR SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that the Management of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited has not paid ESI contributions amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Recovery of contributions under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is the responsibility of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation The Corporation has reported as under;

(a) The present amount of default towards Employees' State Insurance dues is Rs. 2.53 lakhs.

(b) Legal action has been taken for recovery of Rs. 1.94 lakhs. For the balance amount, legal action is not yet due but show cause notices are under issue

DR. SARADISH ROY: May I know whether it is a fact that this very company, Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited, has frittered away the workmen's hard earned P.F. contributions and has also mis-utilised the Cooperative Credit Society Fund, amounting to about Rs. 18 lakhs and they have not yet contributed to the ESI fund; the workers have given a memorandum to the highest authority, to the Labour Minister, without any result; and for this failure of contribution to ESI fund; the workers' ESI medical cards have been cancelled and as a result of that, they are not getting any medical treatment and some of them died? If so, what action have Government taken or propose to take?

SHRI R K. KHADILKAR: The question refers to ESI dues. If there are other dues or if there are some other malpractices indulged in by the proprietor, I would require notice.

DR. SARADISH ROY: My question was whether ESI medical cards have been cancelled?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I will require notice. I will have to make enquiries whether these cards were cancelled after we started the recovery proceedings.

DR SARADISH ROY: I want to know whether the ESI medical cards have been cancelled because of non-payment of dues.

MR SPEAKER As I understand, he will make enquiries about it

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE This is in my constituency. Regarding all these facts, I have personally written to the Minister of Transport and Shipping all these facts which Dr Saradish Roy has stated. These are all facts I want to know when you started the proceedings regarding recovery of ESI dues. So many people are dying because they have been deprived of their medical benefit This is a serious matter

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I will give the information. I have not got the exact date.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am making one request. Because so many have died, will the hon. Minister take interest to inquire into all these aspects—and not only the question of ESI dues.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I assure the hon Member, because this is a

serious matter and as he has brought it to my notice, I will take immediate action.

Reported leakage of Bangladesh Relief Supplies into open market

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*73. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported leakage of the Bangladesh relief supplies into the open market in various cities of India; and

(b) whether any inquiry has been institute into the matter, if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: (a) and (b). There have been certain press reports alleging some relief goods for Bangladesh refugees received by the Indian Red Cross Society and Oxfam having found their way into the market. The Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society has denied the allegations. Inquiries are, however, being made regarding alleged leakage of Oxfam relief supplies and certain further complaints.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: What is the total amount of the foreign aid received from the foreign countries and what is the total amount of aid which has not reached the persons concerned? What is the total amount which has not reached the refugees of Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): We require notice. I have given this information on several occasions.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You can give it now also.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: In regard to such assistance received from the foreign sources.. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please consult each other before answering.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Normally it is the Cabinet Minister who answers and not the Deputy Minister, here it is *vice-versa*.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We have received this information. The Red Cross had assistance from various foreign sources. They received Rs. 30 crores worth of material, out of which material worth Rs. 11 crores was spent on Bangladesh refugees while in India, Rs. 14 crores worth of material have been despatched to Bangladesh. About Rs. 5 crores worth is lying with them because that has been earmarked for them alone. That is the position.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: My second question....

MR. SPEAKER: I thought you had already put your second question.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: How much amount has not reached the victims, the Bangladesh refugees?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: As I said, the Indian Red Cross Society got Rs. 30 crores worth of material. Out of that Rs. 11 crores worth material were given to Bangladesh refugees. Rs. 14 crores worth of material was also sent to Bangladesh. This is the position. The balance of Rs. 5 crores is lying with them.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: What is the mode of enquiry? Is it a CBI enquiry or a departmental enquiry or is it a Commission? What mode of enquiry is this?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Government is looking into the complaints which have been received.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: In his reply he said that enquiry will be made. What is the mode of this en-

quiry, Sir? Is it departmental enquiry? Is it judicial enquiry? What mode of enquiry is this?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: May I clarify with your permission, Sir? This was taken up by the Indian Red Cross the moment complaints came to their notice. They have initiated some enquiries into these allegations. That is the information which I have got. Not our department (*Interruption*)

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: You say some enquiries What enquiries?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: It has been reported that relief supplies have not reached the persons to whom they were intended May I know whether the Government proposes to make any legislative measure to make the sale of relief supplies in the open market punishable under the law? What do they propose to do?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR: So far as the question regarding certain relief material given over to the Indian Red Cross having found its way to open market is concerned, I would like to say this. This is the main point This is the main allegation. They have been making inquiries, and as to how much material has found its way into the market, I do not know, and we do not know So, the question of taking some legislative measures does not arise unless the Red Cross submits a report to us.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I ask one question?

MR. SPEAKER: Only on one promise that it will be an one-line question, because there is not much time left over for questions now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the question does not relate to the international relief organisation only but it relates to relief from all sources. May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the various reports that have appeared in the West Bengal press in regard to corruption and malpractices and misuse of these relief supplies, and the fact that one senior officer has been suspended for that purpose, and if so, whether Government have taken a full account of the relief that has been sent and whether that has been properly accounted for?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We have seen certain complaints, and as the whole thing was entrusted to the West Bengal Government, they have taken steps, and I know, as the hon Member has mentioned, that one officer has been kept under suspension.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How many Ministers?

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expansion of production of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur

*63. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to expand the Alloy steel output at the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the employees and Officers of the Plant have issued a joint statement deploring Government's decision?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The employees and the members of the Alloy Steels Executives' Association has issued a leaflet voicing their opposition to the Government decision not to increase the stainless Steel capacity at A.S.P.

International Control Commission on Indo-China

*64. SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canadian delegation on the International Control Commission held India and Poland responsible for the 'long-standing paralysis' of the three-nation body supposed to supervise the 1954 Geneva agreement on Indo-China; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are unable to accept the Canadian allegation. The so-called 'paralysis' of the ICSC was inherent in the situation as it had developed in Vietnam and neither India nor Poland could be held responsible for it.

Soviet Naval presence in Indian Ocean

*72 SHRI BANAIMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean has been growing;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to keep the Indian Ocean free of foreign powers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The naval ships of several big Powers, including USSR, have been using the Indian Ocean. Government are not aware that the number of Soviet naval ships in the Indian Ocean is on the increase.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India have already expressed themselves in favour of keeping the Indian Ocean free of big power rivalries. The Lusaka Declaration has been brought to the notice of the powers concerned We were also one of the co-sponsors of the U N. General Assembly Resolution of 1st December 1971, calling upon all powers to maintain the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Implementation of Recommendations of Wage Board for Coal Mine Works

*74 SHRI D. K PANDA:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH.

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for securing implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Coal Mine workers; if so, the details of the recommendations and the decisions taken thereon: and

(b) the steps taken to secure implementation of the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR): (a) Decisions on the Report of the Wage Board were announced in Government's Resolution dated the 21st July, 1967 according to which the recommendations mentioned in para 4 of the Resolution were accepted for being brought into operation with effect from 15-8-67.

(b) The recommendations are reported to have been implemented fully in respect of 82.2% of workers and partially in respect of another

14% of workers. Effects continue to be made to persuade the concerned persuade the concerned employers to implement the Recommendations wherever this has not been done.

Minimum Daily Wage for Construction Workers.

*75. SHRI DESARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Federation of All India Hindustan Construction Workers' Union demanding fixation of minimum daily wage for construction workers;

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and

(c) whether Government have fixed the minimum daily wage as demanded by the construction workers unions, and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, The Federation has submitted a memorandum giving its suggestions for revision of the present wage rates of construction workers, draft proposals in respect of which were notified on the 20th May, 1972.

(c) Suggestions/objections with regard to the notified draft proposals have been received and will be finalised in consultation with the Advisory Board, according to the procedure laid down in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) में लोह अयस्क संयंत्र की स्थापना

*76 श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) में लोह अयस्क सयंत्र को स्थापना करने का सरकार ने निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी स्थापना कब तक हो जायेगी और उस पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च होगी तथा उसमे कितने लोगो को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमंगलम) (क) और (ख) : सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया मे लोह अयस्क सयंत्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

Iron Ore extracted from Bellary and Hospet for Export

*77. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of iron ore extracted for export purposes in Bellary and Hospet region during the year 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the quantity of ore exported through Madras and Karwar Belikere ports during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGLAM): (a) and (b). The quantities of Iron Ore procured by M.M.T.C. for export from Bellary/Hospet area during the year 1970-71 and

1971-72 and exported through the ports of Madras Karwar and Belikeri are as under:—

(a) *Procurement*

(Qty. in lakh M. Tons)

1970-71 . .	30·70
1971-72 . .	37·30

(b) *Exports*

Port	1970-71 (Qty.)	1971-72 (Qty.)
Madras . .	21·00	20·00
Karwar . .	2·60	2·80
Belikeri . .	2·60	2·50

Report of Geological Survey of India regarding mercury occurrence near Badgara in Kerala

*78. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final report of the Geological Survey of India regarding the investigation of mercury occurrence near Badgara in Kerala has been received;

(b) if so, its main features; and

(c) the decision of the Government on the proposal for Thermal Survey for Mercury deposits in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Preliminary investigations for mercury occurrences near Badagara area, Kozhikode district, Kerala has been completed by the Geological Survey of India and the report is under preparation. The investigation has not revealed the presence of any promising zone in this area.

Since the initial investigations have not revealed any promising one, there seems to be no need to undertake a thermal survey at present.

High Rent for House for Indian Commissioner at Hong Kong

*79. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the *Indian Express*, New Delhi, dated the 28th September, 1972, the Indian Commissioner at Hong Kong has been authorised to rent a residential accommodation for Rs. 12,000 per mensem and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether a demand has been made by the said Commissioner for Rs. 84,000 for furnishing the house and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A new house at a monthly rental of Rs 13,040 has to be rented for the Commissioner recently as the house in which he had been staying earlier was sold by its owner and the buyer himself wished to move into it.

(b) Since most of the furniture in the old house belonged to the landlord, the Commissioner has purchased furniture and furnishings for the new unfurnished house for Rs. 48,000.

Protest with International Committee of red cross for siding Pakistan on Political Issues

*80. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention was drawn to the news report

from Geneva quoting a spokesman of International Committee of Red Cross, accusing India for delay in repatriation of sick and wounded Pakistani soldiers in Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government consider it unfortunate that the spokesman of the ICRC, which is a humanitarian and not a political body, had given out a rather biased and factually incorrect statement Our official spokesman has already refuted it through a statement made on 26th September, 1972 With the concurrence of the Bangladesh Government, Government of India have already repatriated all the seriously sick and wounded Pakistani POWs and civilian internees As and when fresh cases of serious ailment are noticed action is taken to repatriate them with the concurrence of Bangladesh Government

पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा हाजीपुर क्षेत्र में भारतीय सेना की एक बटालियन पर आक्रमण

601. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 3 सितम्बर, 1972 को हाजीपुर क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तानियों ने भारतीय सेना की एक बटालियन को घेर लिया था और उस पर आक्रमण किया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने जन-धन की हानि हुई ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान । (ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्स के कर्मचारियों का सेवा से निकाला जाना

603. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्स के छः हजार कर्मचारियों को सेवा से निकाल दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कर्मचारी कितने समय तक बेरोजगार रहे और कितने कर्मचारियों को अभी तक रोजगार नहीं दिया गया ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर): (क) और (ख) . यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है ।

Expenditure incurred on posting of Civilian Store keepers

604 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the financial expenditure being incurred by Government while posting the Civilian Store Keepers from units to the Air Head-quarters and *vice versa* every year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Private Institutions in Government Residential Accommodations

605 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain officials are running private institutions in Government accommodaton provided to

them for residential purposes and the medium of coaching for which is English only; and

(b) if so, whether it is permissible under the rules framed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The information is not available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir; specific sanction of Government would be required if residential accommodation should be used for some other purpose.

Alleged suicide by an I.F.S. Officer at New Delhi Hostel

606. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Foreign Service Officer residing in External Affairs Hostel, New Delhi, was recently found dead at his residence and his body was found hanging from a ceiling fan in his room;

(b) whether an enquiry was conducted in this respect; if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold a high level enquiry to get more facts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Shri Rai Sahaib Singh, an Officer of the Indian Foreign Service, was found dead in his room in the External Affairs Hostel on 11-10-72. His body was hanging from the ceiling fan with one end of the bed-sheet tied round his neck.

(b) Since it was a case of unnatural death, the matter was immediately reported to the Parliament Street Police authorities who took over investigation. The facts of the case are as follows:—

"Shri Singh was under orders of transfer on promotion to our Consulate in Mandalay. He returned to Delhi after spending his leave with his family and moved into the External Affairs Hostel on 4-10-72. On the 11th when the room bearer knocked at his door in the morning, the door was found locked from inside. Later in the morning when the Sweeper went there for cleaning, the room was still locked from inside and there was no response to the knocking. The Caretaker of the Hostel was informed and when he peeped through the ventilator, he saw Shri Singh's body hanging from the ceiling fan. This was communicated to the officials of this Ministry who visited the spot immediately. The police authorities who were informed took charge of the situation and conducted the necessary investigation. They sent the body for a post-mortem examination and the findings were that death was a result of asphyxiation due to hanging. Since the Police authorities did not find any evidence of foul play, they have closed the case. The body was kept in the mortuary till the arrival of Shri Singh's wife from U.P. After her arrival here, all assistance was rendered for the cremation of the body on 13-10-1972."

(c) Since it was a case of suicide, the Police authorities have closed the case. The Ministry of External Affairs holding a high level enquiry into this case therefore does not arise.

Development of a Prototype T.V. Receiver in H.A.L.

607. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics Division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, has developed a prototype Television receiver and applied for licence to manufacture it; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government regarding granting licence for manufacturing T. V. receiver?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Surrender of Pakistani Forces before Joint Indo-Bangladesh Command

608. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani soldiers now in Indian custody surrendered to the Joint Indo-Bangladesh Command, and

(b) if so, whether Government of Bangladesh was consulted before repatriation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Pakistani Prisoners of War from Eastern Sector, held in India, surrendered to Joint Indo-Bangladesh Command.

(b) The Government of Bangladesh have been consulted in each case of repatriation of Pakistan P.O.Ws. relating to the Eastern Sector.

Functioning of Indian missions Abroad

609. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed an article by Mr. P. Ratnam in the "Weekly Round Table" pointing out certain general defects in the functioning of our foreign missions with certain suggestions to improve them;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the working of the foreign missions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the observations made in the article are not based on facts.

(c) The working of Missions abroad is constantly reviewed by the Ministry and there is also periodical on-the-spot inspection by the team of Foreign Service Inspectors. Remedial measures are taken whenever any defect is noticed. There is a constant exchange of ideas between the officers in the Missions and those in the Ministry and when officers working in the Missions visit the Headquarters, utmost use is made of their visit by discussions with all concerned. Apart from this, conferences of Heads of Indian Missions in different regions are arranged as and when required. Most recently a Conference of all Indian Heads of Missions in Asia was arranged in Delhi for this very purpose.

The creteria for selection and promotion of officers in the Foreign Service is merit and hard work as selection is made through competitive examinations and promotions are made after the work of an officer is assessed over a period by regularly constituted Departmental Promotion Committees and the Foreign Service Board and,

wherever required under the rules, the UPSC is also consulted. The Indian Missions have shown the ability to rise up to all kinds of challenging tasks and during the recent conflict with Pakistan as well as the developments after it they have given a good account of themselves.

Opening of New Cultural Centres Abroad

610 SHRI D. B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Cultural Relations propose to open new cultural centres abroad with a view to creating awareness of India's cultural heritage;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has already opened Indian Cultural Centres in Suva (Fiji), and San Francisco (USA) and is in the process of opening one in Georgetown (Guyana) The Council proposes to open, in the near future, Cultural Centres in Lima (Peru) and Bangkok (Thailand) The possibility of opening centres in other countries is under consideration.

The activities of the Centres include distribution of books, periodicals, showing of films and slides, running of a library of books on India and the library of tapes and records of Indian Music, organisation of lectures, cultural programmes, dance and music classes and other activities in cooperation with local authorities intended to promote cultural exchanges with the host country.

(c) An average annual allocation of Rs. 3 Lakhs (approximately) is presently envisaged for each Centres.

Aid Received by Indian Red Cross Society for Bangladesh Refugees

611 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total amount of aid received from abroad by the Indian Red Cross Society for the relief of Bangladesh refugees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) · The total estimated value of aid received by the Indian Red Cross Society, from abroad for relief of the refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), as reported by the Society, was about Rupees twenty-five crores

Report on Demands of Ore Handling Plant employees Association, Visakhapatnam

612 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have received the conciliation report on the charter of demands of the Ore Handling Plant Employees' Association, Visakhapatnam Port, Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on this report?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Failure of Conciliation Report mentioned that an understanding was reached during informal discussions on 21 demands out of 41. In respect of the remaining 20 demands, the Report mentioned the views of the management and the union.

(c) The unsettled 20 demands were examined by Government on merits but none of them was considered fit for reference to adjudication. The parties to the dispute were informed accordingly on the 7th October, 1972.

Participating schools in last Republic Day Parade

613. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain participating schools were omitted for the final day parade of the last Republic Day just for the reason that the said school children complained about the refreshment served to them;

(b) whether the school children were made to starve from early morning till late in the noon during the final parade after making the children march for miles together, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether his Ministry will take action against the Officers responsible for the undue hardship caused to the students?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The children were taken out of the Republic Day Parade at India Gate and marched to the National Stadium where refreshments were served to them.

(c) Does not arise.

Inquiry into Affairs of Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati

614. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZAL-PURKAR:

SHRI K. BALADHANDAY-UTHAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government has constituted a one-man Commission to enquire into the affairs of Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. Bhadravati; and

(b) if so, the terms of references of this Commission and when its report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Government of Mysore have ordered an enquiry into certain allegations made with reference to the working of the Company. This enquiry is being conducted by Shri R. C. Dutt, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(b) The terms of reference are as under:—

(1) To enquire into and report on all aspects of the Mild Steel Expansion Scheme and the Scheme for conversion to Alloy and Special Steel Project—their planning, execution and working—to determine the causes for the huge upward revision of capital costs, delays in implementation, underutilisation of capacity, heavy losses being incurred on the Alloy and special Steels Unit and to fix responsibility for the failure to safeguard the interests of the Company at various stages.

(2) To inquire into and report on major purchase and sales transactions from 1965-66 onwards, which have been detrimental to the interests of M.I.S.L. and which have been covered in the report of the Estimates Committee, audit reports and reports submitted in 1971 by Shri A. R. Shirali, Financial Adviser to the Government of Mysore and on which no action has so far been taken to fix responsibility.

(3) To suggest suitable purchase and sales policies with a view

to improving the profitability in the working of the Company. The question of pricing of finished products to be studied and inadequacies or weaknesses in the existing pricing policy should be highlighted with suggestions for improvements to be made to existing Pricing Policy.

(4) To report on the personnel policies of Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. and recommend steps to be taken for filling top Posts as and when vacancies occur.

(5) To go into the staffing Pattern of the Plant in relation to the workload.

No date has been fixed for the submission of the report.

Pelletisation Plant at Bailadila

615. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bailadila Iron Ore Project has given rise to huge quantities of Iron ore fines and at present these are not being utilised in any way;

(b) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation have under consideration a proposal to set up a Pelletisation plant, Bailadila, based on the above fines; and

(c) if so, the present stage of the proposal and by when the plant is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Working Group set up by the Government is presently examining the proposal.

Plants to improve Labour Management Relations

616. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(b) whether his Ministry is considering long-range plans to improve the labour management relations; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government propose to introduce, as soon as possible, a comprehensive industrial relations Bill covering matters relating to machinery and procedure for dispute settlement, procedure for strike/lock-out, recognition of trade unions, trade union law, etc. Details in this regard are being finalized.

Lock-out in Mysore Iron and Steel Work at Bhadravati.

617. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been lock-out in the Mysore Iron and Steel work at Bhadravati; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the extent of loss Government had to suffer as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: (a) Yes, Sir, there was a lock-out in Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati from 7 A.M. on 19th September, 1972 to 7 A.M. on 27th September, 1972;

(b) On the 18th September, 1972, the workers of the Company gheraoed the Senior Officers and assaulted them over the issue of their demand relating to revision of dearness allowance. They also destroyed some Company property and resorted to an illegal stay-in-strike. The Management was, therefore, forced to declare a lock-out. The value of the loss of production as a result of the lock-out is about Rs. 125 lakhs.

Appeal to African countries for solving problems flowing from expulsion of Asians from Uganda.

619. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:

SHRI M. S SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any response from the African countries to the appeal made to them for the solution of the problem flowing from expulsion of Asians from Uganda;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the further steps Government propose to take regarding the plight of Uganda Asians?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). The Government of India have made no appeal to African Governments in this matter. However, it has been conveyed to a number of African Governments that the inhuman and racially discriminatory nature of the expulsion operation in Uganda may adversely affect Afro-Asian solidarity that has developed in the common struggle for human liberty and the war against racial discrimination.

(c) Our objective is to secure just and equitable terms for the realisation and repatriation of the assets of our nationals. We shall continue our efforts to this end by all means open to us.

Losses suffered by HEC Ranchi

620. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, suffered losses to the tune of several crores of rupees during the recent past;

(b) whether inquiries have been made as to the reasons leading to such heavy losses; and

(c) if so, the finding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The total loss incurred by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited upto 31st March, 1972 is Rs. 89.19 crores. The break-up of the loss during the last few years is as under:—

Year	Rs. crores
upto 1967-68	26 07
1968-69	14.66
1969-70	18.18
1970-71	14.43
1971-72 (Provisional)	15.85

(b) and (c). During the initial years of operation, losses in projects of the size and type of HEC do arise on account of the heavy investments and long gestation periods. To a certain extent, the losses can be attributed to slow build-up of production due to a combination of factors including deficiencies in management over these years and unsatisfactory industrial relations, the heavy burden of interest, depreciation and overheads have also contributed to the losses.

A number of steps have been and are being taken over a wide front to improve material management and production control, implement objective-oriented programmes and improve efficiency of management and productivity of workers. A Task Force has also been set up in the Ministry to review the performance

of the Corporation at regular intervals. This has helped in identification of problems impeding production.

As a result of these measures, the performance of Heavy Engineering Corporation has shown a significant improvement during 1971-72 and is expected to improve considerably during the next two years.

Import of Aluminium to non-supply of power by U.P. Government to Hindalco

622. SHRI N. K SANGHI:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country had to import aluminium worth seven crores rupees as a result of Hindalco being kept idle due to non-supply of power owing to a dispute between the company and the Uttar Pradesh Government as to the rate of power, and

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to intervene in the dispute so as to save the scarce foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The dispute between Hindalco and the Uttar Pradesh Government is in regard to the power to be supplied for Company's expansion programme and not for its existing capacity. This matter is receiving the attention of the Central Government.

Missions of Latin American countries in India and vice versa

623 SHRI D P JADEJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the names of Latin American countries having missions in India, and

(b) the status of Indian Diplomatic Missions in Latin American countries, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Names of countries:

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

(b) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Indian Diplomatic Missions and their status in Latin American countries

Sl. No. 1	Country 2	Status 3	Remarks 4
1	Argentina . .	Embassy level	. Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Paraguay and Uruguay.
2	Brazil . . .	Embassy level	. Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Venezuela and Bolivia.
3	Chile . . .	Embassy level	. Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

1	2	3	4
4	Cuba	Embassy level	Ambassador resident in Mexico. Counsellor CDA stationed in Cuba.
5	Guyana	High Commission level	
6	Mexico	Embassy level	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Cuba, Panama and Nicaragua. A resident Mission is being opened in Panama shortly and an Ambassador has already been appointed.
7	Peru	Embassy level	Ambassador resident in Santiago (Chile). Counsellor CDA stationed at Lima (Peru).
8	Trinidad & Tobago	High Commission level	High Commssioner concurrently accredited as High Commissioner to Jamaica and Barbados.
9	Venezuela	Embassy level	Ambassador resident in Brasilia (Brazil). Counsellor CDA stationed at Caracas (Venezuela).

Manufacture of Submarine in India

624. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI B S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture submarines in India; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the time when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government to rely on indigenous production to the maximum extent possible subject to various constraints. The construction of Submarines in India also forms an integral part of our Plan for attaining self-sufficiency. Various steps are being taken in this respect. The Hon'ble Members would appreciate that it will not be in public interest to disclose any specific information on this subject.

Expansion of Public Sector Steel Plants.

625 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programme of the public sector steel plants has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Of the four Public Sec or integrated steel plants, the expansion programmes of Bhilai and Bokaro have been included in the Fourth Plan Steel Devclopment Programme Bhilai is proposed to be expanded from its existing capacity of 2.5 million ingot tonnes per annum to 4 million tonnes.

Bokaro is being expanded from its Stage I capacity of 1.7 millions ingot

tonnes to 2.5 and then to 4.0 million tonnes in continuation in the second stage.

Further expansion of these two plants beyond 4 million tonnes and expansion of other Public Sector Plants is under consideration.

(c) The Detailed Project Report for Bhilai expansion is under preparation by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau. One cost estimates will be known after the Detailed Project Report is submitted.

The estimates of expenditure for Bokaro Stage II would be available only after the Detailed Project Report prepared in 1965 is updated by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

Rehabilitation of Indian repatriates from Burma

626. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

DR. LAXIMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) the State-wise numbers of Indian Repatriates from Burma desired to be rehabilitated in various parts of the country;

(b) the state-wise facilities, like allotment of shops and stalls, grant of licences/permits for occupation or trade offered to these repatriates; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite their satisfactory rehabilitation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Repatriates from Burma are being rehabilitated throughout India in States of their origin as far as possible. The Statewise distribution as on 4th November 1972 of the 1,96,488 repatriates who have arrived in the country from Burma is indicated in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT. 3706/72].

(b) Statement II, showing the facilities given to the repatriates from Burma in the form of business loans, employment, allotment of agricultural land, allotment of business premises etc., in different States, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3706/72].

(c) Details of the steps taken to expedite the satisfactory rehabilitation of the repatriates are indicated in the Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3706/72].

Grant of Relief to the Repatriates from Uganda.

627. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Department of Rehabilitation has arranged for the grant of immediate relief to the repatriates from Uganda;

(b) if so, the assistance that has been provided by different countries; and

(c) the assistance extended by Indian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No assistance has been provided by any other country.

(c) The repatriates on arrival by air or sea are met by the officers of the Government of India. Apart from cash allowance for 14 days given to them on a prescribed scale, all expenditure on their accommodation

medical aid and transport charges in Bombay/Delhi and from Bombay/Delhi upto their respective places of destinations is met by the Government of India

Expulsion of Indians from Uganda

628 SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF

SHRI V MAYAVAN·

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of persons secured entry into India as a result of Uganda's decisions to expel Asians from their country,

(b) whether these Indians were allowed to carry their luggage and other ornaments along with their currency also,

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the reaction of Indian Government thereon, and

(d) the number of Indian nationals who are yet to be brought home from Uganda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Up to November 7, 1972, 7,245 persons of Indian origin from Uganda have been admitted into India.

(b) and (c) The Government of India have throughout urged on the Uganda Government that those expelled should be permitted to take all their personal belongings with them. The Government of Uganda allowed £50 in cash and 450 worth of personal and household effects up to a weight limit of 200 kilos to be taken out by a family There have, however, been many reports of theft and misappropriation of cash and personal belongings of such evacuees by Uganda security and other officials. The Government of India, wherever Indian citizens have been involved, have lodged strong protests; in a few cases their intervention has led to restitution being made.

(d) According to present information, no Indian citizen required to leave Uganda by the deadline is left there Approximately 500 to 600 Indian citizens who were granted exemption by the Government of Uganda are still there.

Decision to move U.N. over the situation arising from expulsion of Asians from Uganda

629. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken the decision to take the situation arising from the expulsion of large number of Asians from Uganda to U N,

(b) whether India has put forward certain proposals before U N to solve the problem; and

(c) the action taken by U N in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of India's Delegation to I.C.C. from Saigon to Hanoi

630 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA
SHRI D K PANDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's delegation to the International Control Commission for Vietnam has shifted to Hanoi following Saigon's refusal to renew visas of its members and staff;

(b) whether the Indian delegation was badly treated by Government of South Vietnam; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The South Vietnamese Government took an obstructive attitude, put several difficulties in the way of Indian members of ICSC and refused to extend their visas of beyond 30th September, 1972.

(c) The Government of India deplores all these discriminatory measures which violate the provisions made under the Geneva Agreement of 1954.

Progress in Suchetgarh talks between India and Pakistan on Delineation of Line of Control

631. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA.
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a very slow progress in regard to the Suchetgarh talks between the two commandars of Pakistan and India in regard to the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether this delay is causing a great set-back to the Simla Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The pace of progress in delineation talks has been unexpectedly slow.

(b) Apart from adjustment orientation of mind to present realities being tardy, the reasons mainly responsible for delay include (i) the length of the line of control stretching to a distance of nearly 760 Kms from Chhamb to Parthapur, (ii) the difficult nature of terrain (ii) need for spot survey and inspection of the ground position claimed by either side, (iv) difficult access to some of the areas under discussion between the Senior Military Commandars.

(c) Yes, Sir, Delay in delineation of Line of Control has dislocated the time frame envisaged in the Simla Agreement or envisioned at the time of concluding it.

Alleged Firing in Kotli Sector in Kashmir by Indian Troops

632. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Pakistan alleged that Indian troops resorted to firing in the Kotli Sector in Kashmir on the 30th September, 1972;

(b) if so, whether India protested against this allegation; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Subsequently it was mutually decided to cease fire in this area on 1st October, 1972.

Reduction of staff of Indian High Commission, London

633. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI DASARATHA DEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the staff of the Indian High Commission at London;

(b) whether such a reduction is contemplated in other foreign missions also; and

(c) the extent of reduction contemplated and the time fixed for its implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, to the extent justified by their current workloads.

(c) 165 posts are contemplated to be reduced in the High Commission of India, London by the end of March, 1973.

Higher Production at Vijayanagaram Tibetan Refugees in India

634. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether higher production capacity is being planned for the proposed Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the production capacity planned for these two plants; and

(c) the target dates for commissioning of the plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) A Study Group set up to examine the possibilities of reducing the capital and operating costs of the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram Steel plants has, in its report submitted to Government in October, 1972, recommended higher capacities for these plants. The report of the Study Group is under examination and a final view is expected to be taken shortly on the capacity of each of these plants.

(c) According to the techno-economic feasibility reports submitted by the Consultants, these plants can be commissioned in about eight years, with maximum supply of plant and equipment from indigenous sources.

Production at Ramkheria Mine in Madhya Pradesh

*635. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ramkheria Mine in Madhya Pradesh had been producing only 40 per cent of its capacity which was more than 11,900 carats per annum;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve its productivity

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The low production is attributed to inadequate reserves, lower percentage of realisation of carats per hundred cabic metres, underestimation of overburden removal equipment by consultants and the poor performance of the processing plant.

(c) The matter is under examination

शिमला समझौते की क्रियान्विति में पाकिस्तान द्वारा विलम्ब

636. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :
श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने शिमला समझौते का पालन किया है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण है और वे खंड कौन से है जिन के कारण इस का पालन रुक गया है, और

(ग) इस बारे मे भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस मामले मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) शिमला करार पर अमल हो रहा है। जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में नियंत्रण रेखा के अंकन के प्रश्न पर कुछ देरी हुई है। इस के अलावा,

पाकिस्तान द्वारा बंगला देश को अभी तक मान्यता न देने के कारण उस सरकार का बातचीत में भाग लेना रूक गया है और इसके कारण पाक युद्धबन्दियों और संयुक्त भारत-बंगला देश की सेना के समक्ष समर्पण करने वाले असैनिक नजरबंदियों की वापसी के प्रश्न पर प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है।

(ग) सरकार को आशा है कि पाकिस्तान इन मामलों को वास्तविकता की दृष्टि और रचनात्मक ढ़ग से देखेगा जिससे कि शिमला करार पर की शर्तों के अनुरूप संबंध सामान्य हो सकें और इस उप महाद्वीप में स्थायी शान्ति स्थापित हो सके।

बोनस पुर्नविचार समिति का प्रतिवेदन

637. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :**

श्री झारखन्डे राय :

क्या **श्रम और पूनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोनस पुर्नविचार समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को पेश कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त और किन किन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 के अधीन देय न्यूनतम बोनस को बढ़ाने के बारे में विचारार्थ विषयों के सम्बन्ध में बोनस पुनरीक्षा समिति ने अपने अंतरिम निष्कर्ष दो अलग अलग रिपोर्टों में प्रस्तुत किए। समिति की रिपोर्टों और उन के बारे में सरकार के संकल्प की प्रतियां सभा की मेज पर 13 नवम्बर, 1972 को रख दी गई हैं।

(ग) कर्मचारियों के जो वर्ग बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम 1965 के अधीन बोनस के हकदार हैं, उन में कोई परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

युगांडा से एशियाई मूलक व्यक्तियों के निष्कासन के बारे में सोवियत समाचारपत्र "इजवेस्तिया" में टिप्पणी

638. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :**

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :

क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या युगाडा से एशियाई मूलक व्यक्तियों की निकासी पर सोवियत सरकारी समाचारपत्र 'इज़्वेस्तिया' ने अपने 5 अगस्त, के अंक में लिखा है कि युगाण्डा की यह कार्यवाही अपनी प्रभुसत्ता और आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता को ठोस बनाने के लिए है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) इस लेख में लेखक ने 'ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जिन के पास ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट है, लेकिन जो युगान्डा के नागरिक नहीं हैं उन्हें तीन महीने के अन्दर वहां से निकाल देने' के राष्ट्रपति अमीन के निर्णय को अपनी प्रभुसत्ता और आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता को मजबूत बनाने की दशा में एक ठोस कदम बताया है।

(ख) सरकार की राय में प्रत्येक संप्रभुता सम्पन्न सरकार को अपने देश में विदेशियों को रहने की अनुमति देना अथवा न देने का अधिकार है, किन्तु हमारी सरकार के विचार में

ऐसा निर्णय जातीय आधारो पर नही होना चाहिए और इस तरह का निष्कासन जल्दबाजी मे कठोरता एव अमानवीय तरीको मे नहीं करना चाहिए ।

Chinese Allegation Regarding presence of Indian Military in Bangladesh

639. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has accused India repeatedly in the U N that she is still keeping military in Bangladesh, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) While vetoing the Bangladesh application for admission into the UN on August 25, 1972, the Chinese Permanent Representative said that Indian troops have not been completely withdrawn from Bangladesh.

(b) As is well known, Indian troops left Bangladesh on March 15, i.e. earlier than the deadline of March 25 set by ourselves. In the UN debate we have refuted this baseless allegation made by China.

Alleged Anti-China Activities by Tibetan Refugees in India

640. SHRI B. S. BHAURA. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has accused India for using the Tibetan refugees in India for anti-China political activities; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has never used the Tibetan refugees for any such activities and the Chinese charge is baseless and unjustified.

Exclusion of Departmentally Run Commercial Undertakings from Provision of Minimum Bonus

641 SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the departmentally owned commercial undertakings have been excluded from the provisions of the minimum bonus announced recently by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether there is strong resentment among the employees of these undertakings over their exclusion from the new bonus provisions; and

(d) if so, whether Government would reconsider its decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) and (b). Section 32(iv) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, excludes employees employed by an establishment engaged in any industry carried on by or under the authority of any department of the Central Government or a State Government or a local authority, from the purview of the Act,

(c) Representations have been received from such employees for their inclusion within the purview of the Act.

(d) Government have decided that the existing position under the Payment of Bonus Act should, for the present, be maintained.

U.S. Missions help to P.O.Ws. for Escape

642. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Hindus-

tan Times dated the 20th October, 1972 under the heading "U.S. Mission helped Prisoners-of-war escape", if so, how far the contents of the news item are true; and

(b) whether any action has been taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government have seen the news but are not aware whether Capt. Ikram Ul Majib Sehgal received any assistance from US Mission at Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

Return of Old Refugee Families from Bangla Desh

643. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the old refugee families who had gone to Bangladesh for rehabilitation have returned to India during the past six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided that persons who had migrated to India from the erstwhile East Pakistan before the 25th March, 1971, and had gone back to Bangladesh after its liberation, would not be repatriated to that country as they were not Bangladesh nationals.

(c) The Government of India have decided to take back the above mentioned category of refugees after proper verification. These persons are being moved to the Central Camp at Mana near Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) where they are presently being given relief assistance.

Damage to Indian Mission at Hanoi due to U.S. Bombing

644. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Mission in Hanoi was damaged as a result of U.S. raids in October, 1972 and if so, the loss sustained;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged with the U.S. Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of U.S. Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir In the U.S. raid on Hanoi on October 11, the Embassy premises were damaged. The damage consists of large cracks on the ceilings, walls and doors, and one room has been declared unsafe by the Local Service Department More than a dozen window-panes have been shattered

(b) We lodged a protest with the American Embassy in New Delhi on October 12th.

(c) The U.S. CDA described the bombing as unfortunate and unintentional and conveyed his regret for the damage to Indian property.

Expenditure Incurred on Pakistani Civilians and Military in Custody of India

645. DR. KARNI SINGH:
SHRI K SURYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurerd upto October, 1972, separately on ration, allowances and amenities provided to the Pakistani military and civilians in custody;

(b) whether any discussions have taken place between Bangladesh and

India on the question of sharing the expenditure being incurred on Pakistani Prisoners-of-War if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether facilities to listen to All India Radio are available to the Indian Prisoners in Pakistan and if not, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The total expenditure incurred on the Pakistani POWs (including civilians under protective custody) as per the compiled actuals upto 30-9-1972 is as follows —

(i) Ration	Rs. 2 97,98,000
(ii) Allowances	Rs. 1,28 14,000
(iii) Amenities	Rs. 31,000

(b) No, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir.

Detection of a Steel Stealing Racket in Calcutta

647. SHRI D. K PANDA:
SHRI R K. SINHA

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has detected a racket of steel stealing in Calcutta,

(b) whether certain prominent industrialists are involved in selling the steel in black-market at a premium; if so, the concrete steps taken to punish those involved in the racket: and

(c) whether certain officials are also involved in this racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The C.B.I. have registered so far 15 cases concerning misutilisation of steel by some firms and persons in Calcutta. Charge sheets have been filed in 3 of these cases, 3 have been recommended for blacklisting and the remaining 4 cases are under investigation. During the investigation of one of these cases, the office and residential premises of some people were searched and the scrutiny of the documents seized revealed the existence of 38 fictitious concerns. There are being investigated further 2 persons have been arrested in this connection and a third suspect is reported to be absconding.

(c) Investigation of these cases does not show the involvement of any Government Official.

I.A.F. Plane Crashes

648. SHRI D K. PANDA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian Air Force planes have crashed during the last one year, month-wise;

(b) the reasons for these crashes and the result of investigations made in each case; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). A number of I.A.F. aircraft were involved in accidents during the period in question. Appropriate action and remedial measures are taken on the basis of the findings and recommendations of the Courts of Inquiry which investigate each case of accident. It will not be in the public interest to give out any further details.

Staff Employed by Indian High Commission at London and annual Expenditure Incurred

649. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian High Commission at London has been main-

taining large number of employees; and

(b) the total number of employees maintained and the annual expenditure incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strength of the High Commission of India London on 1st July 1972 was 615. The annual expenditure is Rs. 2.50 crores approximately.

Legislation to ensure safer working conditions of Dock Labour

650. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact a new legislation to ensure safer working conditions for dock labour;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed legislation; and

(c) when it is expected to be brought before the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The National Commission on labour has recommended that a comprehensive statute should be enacted bringing together the various provisions of the Indian Dock Labourers Regulations, 1948 and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Scheme, 1961 for the safety, health and welfare of dock workers. The question of framing suitable legislation is receiving Government's attention.

Recognition of Trade Unions

651. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further efforts have been made to evolve in agreed formula regarding trade unions recognition; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The three central trade union organisations have not been able to evolve an agreed formula. Government now propose to bring forward a comprehensive legislation on industrial relations in the light of the discussions held and opinions expressed so far on the subject.

Inadequate Supply of High Speed Steel to Small Tool Industry

652. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to inadequately supply of high speed steel, the capacity of the small tool industry is utilised only to the extent of 60 to 70 per cent;

(b) whether the Association of Small Tool Manufacturers has requested the Government to allow the import of high speed steel for sometime more as indigenous supplies are inadequate; and

(c) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The small tool manufacturers are apparently reluctant to place orders on indigenous Alloy Steel Producers who are complaining of lack of orders. The Association of Small Tool Manufacturers have been informed that, unless orders for reasonable quantities were placed on indigenous producers, the request for import could not be considered.

Statement issued by International Committee of Red Cross regarding repatriation of sick and wounded P.O.Ws. of Pakistan

653. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Committee of Red Cross had issued a statement accusing India for turning a deaf ear to pleas for repatriation of the sick aGnd wounded P.O.Ws.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accusation is factually incorrect. 591 seriously sick and wounded Pakistani prisoners have already been repatriated.

Arrears of Employees Provident Fund

654. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears in the payment of Provident Fund dues by the employers annually during the last three years;

(b) the concrete steps taken against the employers to clear these arrears; and

(c) who are these defaulting employers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Arrears of provident fund contributions in respect of the un-exempted establishments as on 31st March 1970, 31st March 1971 and 31st March, 1972 stood at Rs. 1,467.19, Rs. 1,649.40 and Rs. 2,065.57 lakhs respectively.

(b) The following steps are taken against the un-exempted establishments which default in the payment of dues of submission of returns:—

(i) prosecution is launched under section 14 of the E.P.F. and F.P. Fund Act, 1952.

(ii) In suitable cases complaints are filed with the Police/Courts under section 406/409 of the I.P.C.

(iii) Revenue recovery proceedings are initiated under section 8 of the E.P.F. and F.P. Fund Act, 1952.

(iv) The defaulters are brought to the notice of the employers' and workers' Organisations including the Trade Unions.

(v) Penal damages are levied under Section 14-B of the E.P.F. and F.P. Fund Act, 1952.

(vi) In some cases the establishments are afforded a chance to pay the dues in suitable instalments subject to production of adequate guarantee, surety etc.

(vii) In the case of Textile Mills which have gone into liquidation reconstruction Schemes are examined on merits.

(c) A statement showing the names of the defaulting unexempted establishments which were in default to the extent of Rs. one lakh and above is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3707/72.]

Report regarding Exploration of Bauxite in Nileswar in Kerala

855. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed report of investigation regarding the exploration of Bauxite in Nileswar in Kerala State has been received by Government, and

(b) if so, the extent of the deposits and the quality of Bauxite found therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Bauxite investigation at Nileswar in Kerala State has been in progress since October, 1970. Report will be finalised after detailed investigation in all the five blocks is complete. Detailed investigation by drilling in block I has been completed wherein probable reserve of 3 10 million tonnes of Bauxite with 40 to 60 percent Alumina has been tentatively estimated. Detailed investigation by drilling in block II has been completed Chemical analysis of samples is being carried out. Preliminary test drilling in blocks III and IV has been completed and related follow up work is in progress. Test drilling in block V was commenced in September, 1972, and further work is in progress.

Investigations for Iron Ore Deposits at Kozhikode

656. SHRI A K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations of Iron ore potential deposits at Kohzikode have been completed;

(b) if so, the extent of reserves discovered therefrom; and

(c) whether Government are examining the possibility of setting up a steel plant at Kozhikode in view of the iron ore deposits found there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Investigations by drilling for iron ore in four deposits of Cheruppa, Eleyettimala, Nanminda and Naduvallur at Kozhikode have been completed by the Geological Survey of India. Investigation in the neighbouring Alampara deposit is in progress

(b) Reserves of about 44 million tonnes of oxidised and unoxidised ore with total iron content ranging between 31 and 42 percent have been estimated in the four deposits of Cheruppa, Eleyettimala, Nanminda and Naduvallur

(c) A view about the setting up of a steel plant can be taken after the geological investigation of iron ore in the Alampara area has been completed and the report is received by the Government

Response of Commonwealth countries for settling of Asians thrown out of Uganda

657 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Commonwealth countries other than U. K. sounded by Government on the question of settling people of Asian origin thrown out of Uganda, and

(b) the response of these countries in the matter.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India have not sounded any Government on this matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost of Indigenous Equipment for Bokaro Steel Plant

658. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bokaro Steel Plant has to pay more for equipment from indigenous sources, particularly the Heavy Engineering Corporation than it would have done in case the equipments had been imported; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to write off that part of the capital costs which could be described as developmental costs inherent in a policy of maximising the use of indigenous equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)· (a) The heavy engineering industry in the country being still in its infancy, it is possible that the prices of indigenous equipment are higher in some cases than the prices of similar imported equipment In the case of equipment supplied by Heavy Engineering Corporation for the first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant the average price was fixed by the Government with reference to the cost of production.

(b) No, Sir.

Maltreatment to Indian Nationals in Uganda

659. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uganda Asians have been treated badly by Uganda Government;

(b) whether a number of Indian Nationals have been murdered in the recent disturbances in Uganda; and

(c) whether Government have protested to Uganda Government in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)· (a) Government's views on the expulsion of Asians from Uganda have been set out in the statements made by Deputy Minister and Minister for External Affairs in Lok Sabha on August 11 and September 4, 1972 respectively.)

(b) Government are not aware of any such case affecting Indian nationals.

(c) Does not arise.

Payment of Compensation to Shareholders of Mines under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill

660 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P M. MEHTA.

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Mining Association has expressed its disappointment with the amount of compensation fixed for share-holders of mines in the recent Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill,

(b) whether the Association has pointed out that the 27,000 shareholders would be losers and some of them may not get anything at all; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No representation has been received from the Indian Mining Association expressing its disappointment with the amount of compensation fixed in the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Escort attacked by POW's in U.P. Jail

661. SHRI P. GANGADEB
SHRI P. M MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether on the 13th October, 1972 the Pak P.O.W's attacked the escort in Uttar Pradesh Jail;

(b) if so, whether some Pak POW's were killed in firing, and

(c) whether this is a second time where such kind of incidents took place?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) On 13th October 1972, the Pak POWs attacked the guards in one of the POW Camps in Uttar Pradesh and not in any jail in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Six Pak POWs were killed in firing.

(c) This was the third incident of this kind.

South Vietnam derecognises India as Chairman of International Control Commission for Indo China

662 SHRI P. GANGADEB
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether South Vietnam has withdrawn recognition of India as Chairman of the International Control Commission for Indo-China;

(b) whether the Communique released on the 30th September by the Consulate General of South Vietnam was strongly worded against India; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The communique released by the Consulate General of South Vietnam and in particular, the annexure to it were somewhat strongly worded.

(c) As stated in the Indo-Polish joint statement of 28th September 1972, the attitude and actions of the South Vietnamese Government violate the competence and normal functioning of the Commission and as such constitute a clear violation of and disrespect for the Geneva Agreement

Concern expressed by Foreign Embassies regarding fate of relief supplies for Bangladesh

663 SHRI R. I. ULAGANAMBI
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Embassies in Delhi have expressed their concern to the Ministry of External Affairs about the fate of the relief materials their countries sent to India, and

(b) whether any Embassies wanted specific assurance from the League of Red Cross Societies in this behalf, and if so, the names of such Embassies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir..

Constitution of a Task Force on Iron and Steel Technology

664. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has constituted a task force on iron and steel

and a planning group on research and development of steel technology; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of these groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A Task Force on Iron and Steel to formulate proposals for a 10 year period covering Fifth and Sixth plans has been constituted by the Planning Commission. At its first meeting held on August 2, 1972, Task Force constituted, *inter-alia*, a planning Group on Research and Development in Iron and Steel Technology with Dr. V A Altekar, Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, as Chairman and Shri J. J Irani, Chief Metallurgist, Tata Iron and Steel Company as convener and Members drawn from the Consultants and other experts in the field. Major functions of this Planning Group include assessment of the current status of the research and development activities in the field of iron and steel and to formulate specific schemes and programmes for research and development in the Public and Private Sectors necessary to support and sustain continuing growth of the industry.

Issue of Licences for Mini Steel Plants

665 SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mini Steel Plants licensed till the 1st October, 1972;

(b) the names and particulars of the Companies to whom the licences have been issued; and

(c) the progress for the implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A list indicating the schemes sanctioned under the present Industrial Licensing Policy for manufacture of steel ingots/billets from scrap in electric furnaces using either conventional or/continuous casting processes, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3708/72.]

(c) Two units, which were granted CON licences were already in production. Two more units are reported to have installed electric furnaces and gone into production. The other units are taking steps to implement their projects.

C. I. A. activities to sour relations between India and Bangladesh

666. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Congress has expressed dissatisfaction on the activities of the C. I. A. that it was actively trying to sour the relations between Bangladesh and India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of American Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) There have been Press reports to this effect.

(b) The U. S. Government has denied these charges.

Suggestion to amend British Immigration Acts to permit Indian women residents of U. K. to bring their husbands

667. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Government have turned down the suggestion that

Immigration Acts be amended to give Indian women legally resident in Britain, the right to bring their husbands in Britain; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Some suggestion were made in the House of Lords recently that husbands of Indian women resident in Britain be admitted to rejoin. It was not accepted by the British Government on the ground that women were expected to make their homes in the country of their husbands.

(b) The Government of India can only hope that the decision of the British Government will not result in breaking up homes and causing thereby unnecessary hardships

Indian nationals captured by Pakistan during December War

668. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has taken up with Pakistan the question of about 200 Indian nationals captured by Pakistan from areas occupied by them during the December war but not accounted for by them; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistan Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). We had furnished to Pakistan a list of 531 Indian nationals reportedly taken into cusody from captured Indian territory. Out of this 278 individuals have so far been accounted for and repatriated to India. The question of the remaining Indian nationals is being pursued through the I.C.R.C. as well as through the Embassy of Switzerland, but no reply has been received so far.

Escape of POWs from various Camps in the country

669. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of POWs who were successful in escaping from POW camps in various parts of the country during the last six months, monthwise;

(b) the number of escaped POWs who were re-arrested during this period and the action taken against them; and

(c) whether in some camps there was a clash between POWs and camp guards during the last six months and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A total of 29 Prisoners of War, escaped during the last six months. Their month-wise break up is as follows:--

May, 1972	3
June, 1972	2
July, 1972	2
August, 1972	6
September, 1972	15
October, 1972	1

(b) 17 Prisoners of War were recaptured during this period and were dealth with in accGordance with Geneva Convention.

(c) There were two such incidents. One occurred on 3rd October 1972 in a Prisoners of War Camp in Madhya Pradesh and the other on 13th October 1972 in a Camp in Uttar Pradesh.

राजौरी क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा गोलीबारी

670. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :**
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान सेना ने गत 30 सितम्बर तथा 1 अक्तूबर को राजौरी क्षेत्र के निकट भयंकर गोलीबारी की और घुसपैठ करने का प्रयत्न किया

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या पाकिस्तान की यह कार्यवाई स्पष्ट रूप से समझौते का उल्लंघन नहीं है और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) और (ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् । बाद में फ्लैग मीटिंग में पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि ने स्वीकार किया कि उनके सैनिक नियंत्रण रेखा की दूसरी ओर थे और उन्हों ने इस घटना पर खेद व्यक्त किया ।

(ग) इन उल्लंघनों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने के लिए हमारी सुरक्षा सैनिकों को अनुदेश प्राप्त हैं ।

गोवा में पाये गये बाक्साइट और मैंगनीज के भण्डार

671. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पण्डेय :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गोआ मे बाक्साइट और मैंगनीज के विशाल भण्डार पाये गये है और यदि हां तो किन-किन स्थानो पर ये भण्डार पाये गये है, और

(ख) इन भण्डारो मे उक्त धातुओं की मात्रा और किस्म का व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) और (ख)। गोवा मे मैसर्स गोमान्तिया के निजी पट्टा-धूलियो मे, जहां कम्पनी द्वारा और अधिक समन्वेषण किया जा रहा है, इस समय तक 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक ऐलूमिनाश वाली बाक्साइट की कुल 60 लाख टन उपदर्शित उपलभ्य राशियां अनुमानित की गई है । भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा मोपा, पेरेनेम, योगिल और अन्य लघु प्राप्ति स्थल अन्वेषित किये जा रहे हैं ।

गोआ के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में मैंगनीज अयस्क की लगभग 12.30 लाख टन उपदर्शित उपलभ्य राशियां अनुमानित की गई हैं :—

उपदर्शित

निक्षेप	उपलभ्य राशिया (टनों में)	श्रेणी
रिवोना निक्षेप . . .	4,36,257	30 प्रतिशत से 35 प्रतिशत मैंगनीज
मेटम–केनवोरम नैवलिम निक्षेप .	2,40,910	30 प्रतिशत से 42 प्रतिशत मैंगनीज
पिरला–नेतुरलिथ निक्षेप . .	1,80,309	28 प्रतिशत से 45 प्रतिशत मैंगनीज
टूडो–सालपिनीष निक्षेप . .	1,32,438	32 प्रतिशत से 45 प्रतिशत मैंगनीज
तलौन्नी–विलीना निक्षेप . .	39,592	32 प्रतिशत से 46 प्रतिशत मैंगनीज
विविध निक्षेप . .	2,00,381	28 प्रतिशत से 43 प्रतिशत मैंगनीज
कुल . .	12,29,887	

Cocktail party to celebrate 25th Anniversary of Indian Independence by Indian Mission at Hongkong

673. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 14th August, 1972, the Indian Community and Indian High Commission in Hong Kong held lavish cocktail party in a hotel attended by over 500 persons and at which Champagne was also served to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of Independence;

(b) whether the hotel management paid for the entire party;

(c) whether a foreign diplomat is said to have remarked about the kind of socialism India practices and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) In Hong Kong, as in other places round the world, the local Indian communities cooperated with the Indian Missions concerned in organising and paying for the functions connected with the 25th Anniversary Celebrations

(b) No, Sir. It was paid for by the Indian Commission, the Indian community and the hotel management

(c) Not to our knowledge.

(d) Does not arise.

Relief goods for Bangladesh Refugees

674. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) the total value of the relief goods for Bangladesh refugees that have leaked into the open market;

(b) the total value and quantity of the relief goods that were lying in the godowns of the Indian Red Cross Society at the end of the war; and

(c) the total quantity and value of the goods sent to Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) There have been certain press reports alleging some relief goods for Bangladesh refugees received by the Indian Red Cross Society and Oxfam having found their way into the market. The Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society has denied the allegations. Inquiries are, however, being made regarding alleged leakage of Oxfam relief supplies and certain further complaints.

(a) and (c): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Visit of Defence Team from Singapore to India

675. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Defence Team from Singapore visited India in October, 1972 and

(b) if so, the main object of the visit by this team and the nature and outcome of discussion held with this team?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Singapore Defence Team visited our training and production units. Discussions of mutual interest were held with the Team.

Crash of I.A.F. Plane near Indriyal Village in Andhra Pradesh

676. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently an Indian Air Force Plane crashed near Indriyal Village in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the causes of the crash have been investigated; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate into the accident have not yet been finalised.

Rehabilitation of Indians expelled from Uganda

677. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to formulate a scheme to rehabilitate Indian Nationals expelled from Uganda; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The State Governments primarily concerned have been requested to collect data about the occupational background of the repatriates who have reached their respective States. On receipt of this information, schemes will be formulated for the rehabilitation of the repatriates.

Visit by Chief of Staff of Royal Fiji Military Forces to Indian Defence Establishments

678. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Ministry of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief of Staff of the Royal Fiji Military Forces recently

visited Indian Defence Establishments; and

(b) if so, the objective of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was a goodwill visit during which Lt Col. P. F. Manueli, Chief of Staff Royal Fiji Military Forces, was shown various training and defence production units. Matters of mutual interest to the Defence Forces of the two countries were discussed.

I.R.C. efforts for repatriation of the Indian civilians and unaccounted Defence personnel in custody of Pakistan

679. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the outcome of the efforts made by the I.R.C. to ensure the repatriation of the remaining Indian civilians still in Pakistan custody and also the unaccounted for Defence personnel held in custody by Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The ICRC have not so far been able to achieve any positive results in this respect We are however, pressing them to continue their efforts.

Period of stay of officers at one Station in E. P. F. Organisation

680. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms for stay at one place of the Regional Commissioner, Assistant Regional Commissioner and Inspectors of Employees Provident Fund Organisation have been prescribed, if so, the broad outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the period for which these Officers have stayed in Delhi either in the Delhi Region or at the Headquarters Office of the Organisation;

(c) whether any complaints regarding certain malpractices indulged in these Officers and staff at Delhi have been received by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation and the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the broad points thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under

(a) Ordinarily, transfers of Officers above the level of Inspector are effected in the Organisation after three years unless administrative reasons warrant retention of an officer in a particular post for a longer period. In the case of Inspectors (Gr. II), a change of jurisdiction in the same place is also treated as a transfer.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3709/72]

(c) and (d) From time to time, complaints are received against officers indicating irregularities in the matter of appointment and administration. These are inquired into wherever necessary. So far no action has been taken against any individual at Delhi as it was found the allegations in the complaints received were baseless

Talks with U.S.A. for acquiring electronic surveillance system

681. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether talks are going on with U. S. A. for securing electronic surveillance equipments and radars from the Dynamic Corporation of U. S. A. and some other Companies of U. S. A.

for setting up an electronic surveillance system on the Indo-China border was reported in the Washington Post of October 15, 1972;

(b) whether contract was signed by the Government with the above named Dynamic Corporation as the 'Washington Post' report states, and

(c) if so, the facts of the case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The answer to part (a) of the question is in the negative. The facts of the case Hon'ble Members have in mind are that two contracts had been concluded with Dynamics Corporation of America for equipment and services related to the setting up of a communication system in India At the initiative of the concerned US authorities, informal discussions at diplomatic level have taken place concerning the adverse impact on those contracts of the inclusion of contracted items within the scope of the embargo unilaterally imposed on exports to India in December, 1971. These discussions have not so far yielded any acceptable solution.

Upgradation of Indian diplomatic mission at Hanoi

682. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to upgrade the Indian diplomatic mission at Hanoi has not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when this proposal is expected to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a)

The proposal has already been implemented inasmuch as our Mission stands upgraded as of January 7, 1972. The new Ambassador designate is leaving for Hanoi this month.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

1972 के दौरान इस्पात के आयात पर व्यय की गई विदेशी मुद्रा

683. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय देश में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार का कितना इस्पात आयात किया जा रहा है और उसकी किस्में क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के इस्पात के आयात पर अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न प्रकार के इस्पात के आयात और निर्यात के आंकड़े डी० जी० सी० आई० एस० द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले भारत के विदेश व्यापार के मासिक आंकड़े नामक पुस्तिका में नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। इन आंकड़ों में साधारण इस्पात के अलावा हाई कार्बन इस्पात, मिश्र इस्पात, स्टेनलेस-

कास्टिंगस, फोजिंग्स आदि के आंकड़े भी होते हैं । निम्नलिखित सारणी मे गत दो वर्षों के आयात की मात्रा और मूल्य दिये गये हैं.—

	आयात			
	मात्रा टनो में और मूल्य लाख रुपयों में हैं			
	1970—71		1971·72	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
(क) (1) कच्चा लोहा, स्पंज आयरन आदि .	630	10	704	13
(2) लोह मिश्र धातु .	979	190	7 436	2,85
(ख) ढलवा लोहा . .	1,626	72	1 240	78
(ग) साधारण इस्पात (हाई कार्बन और मिश्र इस्पात को छोड़कर)	5 51,132	100 10	1 086 399	1,68,30
(घ) हाई कार्बन इस्पात .	71 454	15 45	173 803	33 03
(ङ) मिश्र इस्पात . .	64 824	25,81	87,736	33 99
(च) स्टील कास्टिंग और फोजिंग्स	8 015	4 34	6 394	3,96
(छ) रद्दी लोहा और इस्पात .	7,428	76	18 427	1,75
कुल जोड़ .	7,06,088	149,18	1,382,139	2 44 79

ऊपर की सारणी से यह स्पष्ट है कि 1971—72 से लेकर लगभग 245 करोड़ रुपये का लोहा और इस्पात आयात किया गया जबकि पिछले वर्ष 149 करोड़ रुपये का आयात किया गया था । इस प्रकार 96 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है । बढ़ती हुई घरेलू माग को पूरा करने के लिए अधिक आयात करना आवश्यक था ।

Non-utilisation of costly machinery at Durgapur Steel Plant

684. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the present sick condition of the Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) whether the plant is sustaining loss because of misuse or not having used certain costly machinery, and if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b): It is not correct to say that the plant is in a sick condition; A few facilities like six soaking pits one by pass conveyor, Bar Twisting Machines and some diesel locos have not been operated because of industrial disputes, relating to manning. This has affected production.

Production of Ingots and Saleable Steel at IISCO

685. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of production of ingot steel and saleable steel at the IISCO after its take-over by the Government;

(b) whether the present output is not satisfactory; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to step up production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The production of Steel Ingots and saleable Steel in IISCO since the take-over of the management by Government has been as under:—

	Steel Ingots	Saleable Steel (Tonnes)
July 1972 . .	23,790	16,899
August 1972 . .	39,219	29,150
September 1972 .	40,082	33,274
October 1972 . .	42,860	39,234

(b) and (c). The present output is substantially more than in the months immediately prior to the take-over. The production during the period from January to June 1972 was as under:—

	Steel Ingots	Saleable Steel (Tonnes)
January 1972 . ..	60,883	48,582
February 1972. ..	47,539	38,391
March 1972 . .	34,337	37,617
April 1972 . .	34,470	33,022
May 1972 . .	33,495	27,160
June 1972	23,064	9,015

The production is still low compared to the rated capacity of the plant of 1 million Tonne of Steel Ingots and 0.8 million tonnes of saleable steel a year.

A number of steps have been taken to increase production such as:—

(i) repair of Coke-ovens;

(ii) procurement of material handling equipment;

(iii) repairs and replacement of Cranes and other equipment in the Steel Melting Shop;

(iv) making available Coal tar and Coke from outside.

A plant Rehabilitation Scheme, designed to enable the plant to produce at rated capacity, is also being implemented on high priority basis.

युगांडा के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के लिए भारतीय डाक्टरों की भर्ती

686. **श्री हरी सिंह :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष युगांडा के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री वहां के स्वास्थ्य सेवा विभाग में काम करने के लिए भारतीय डाक्टरों की भर्ती के उद्देश्य से भारत आये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अवसर पर कितने भारतीय डाक्टरों का इण्टरव्यू लिया गया था और उनमें से कितनों को नियुक्ति पत्र मिल गये हैं; और

(ग) युगांडा में घटी हाल ही की घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया है कि भारतीय डाक्टरों की युगांडा में सेवा को शर्तें संतोषजनक हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 72। जहां तक सरकार को ज्ञात है, किसी भी डाक्टर को नियुक्ति-पत्र नहीं मिला है।

(ग) युगांडा में काम करने वाले भारतीय कार्मिकों के सम्बन्ध में इसका सुनिश्चय करने के लिए सरकार हर सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रही है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सचिवालय और उससे सम्बद्ध एजेन्सियों में काम कर रहे भारतीय

687. **श्री हरी सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र सचिवालय और उससे सम्बद्ध एजेन्सियों में कितने भारतीय काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन में भारतीयों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सम्बद्ध सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र एवं इसके सम्बद्ध निकायों के प्रत्येक उपयुक्त रिक्त स्थानों पर भारत सरकार भारतीय उम्मीदवारों के नाम भेजती है।

केनिया, युगांडा और तंजनिया से निकाले गये पुर्वी अफ्रीका के 56 भारतीयों को टूरिन में हो रही कठिनाइयां

688. **श्री हरी सिंह: क्या विदेश मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी अफ्रीका के 56 भारतीयों का एक दल केनिया, युगांडा और तंजानिया छोड़ने पर विवश होने के पश्चात् टूरिन में संकटपूर्ण स्थिति का सामना कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या इन भारतीयों के पास ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट होने के बावजूद भी टूरिन स्थित ब्रिटिश प्रतिनिधि ने उनके प्रति उदासीनता दिखाई है; और

(ग) इन भारतीयों की सहायता के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग)। अद्यतन सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

युगांडा से एशियाई व्यक्तियों के निष्कासन को रोकने के लिए भारत द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रयत्न

689. **श्री हरी सिंह : क्या विदेश मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) युगाण्डा से एशियाई मूल के नागरिकों के निष्कासन को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इन एशियाई नागरिकों के पास ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट हैं;

(ग) क्या इन्हें युगांडा से निष्कासित करते समय उनके द्वारा छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति का कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है; और

(घ) इस समस्या के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि

युगांडा सरकार के निष्कासन आदेश से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों में अधिकांश उस देश को छोड़ चुके हैं।

(ख) निष्कासन आदेश के अन्तर्गत यू० के० के पासपोर्टधारी, भारत, पाकिस्तान एवं बंगला देश के नागरिक तथा ऐसे वे व्यक्ति भी आते हैं जो युगांडा के अधिकारियों की राय में राज्यविहीन माने गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ)। भारत सरकार ने युगांडा सरकार से निरन्तर इस बात का आग्रह किया है कि निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति के लिए उचित तथा न्याय संगत मुआवजा दिया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध मे युगांडा सरकार ने अब तक यह स्पष्ट नही किया है कि इसके वास्तविक इरादे क्या हैं।

Bidi Factories closed in West Bengal

690 SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Bidi factories at present lying closed in the district of Bankura West Bengal,

(b) the number of workers employed in such closed factories, and

(c) the steps Government have taken so far or propose to take to open the closed factories?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Meeting of Labour Ministers of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan

691. SHRI P. M MEHTA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Labour Ministers of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan met in New Delhi on the 13th September, 1972;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Gujarat and the Ministers of Labour of the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan attended a meeting convened by the Union Labour Minister at New Delhi on the 13th September, 1972, to discuss the Gujarat Government's Bill to amend the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 to provide for the registration of representative unions, their rights and obligations.

(c) The Government of Gujarat is to reconsider the proposed Bill in the light of the discussions held.

India's Support to Arab Countries in U.N. Regarding recent flare-up on Israeli-Labanese Borders

692. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has reaffirmed her support to the Arab Countries in the United Nations in regard to the recent flare-up on the Israeli-Labanese borders;

(b) whether the Arab countries adopted a distinctly hostile attitude towards India in regard to the crisis in Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The attitude adopted by the Arab countries generally towards India in this context cannot

be termed hostile; it would be more correct to say that most of the Arab countries did not show sufficient sympathy for the suffering people of Bangladesh and their just aspirations or a full appreciation of the Government of India's difficulties.

(c) This attitude has naturally caused disappointment to the Government of India.

Escape of P.O.Ws. from Bhatinda District Jail

693. SHRI H. M. PATEL. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to to state:

(a) whether one Pakistani prisoner of war has escaped from Bhatinda District Jail while some P.O. Ws. were being shifted to Ferozapore Jail;

(b) whether the Police Officers replaced him to make up this loss by including one mad man; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Prisoners of War are not lodged in any jails in Punjab

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Launching of I.B.M. by China Across Indian Borders

694. SHRI H. M PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Government has decided to launch its Inter-continental Ballistic Missile across the Indian borders;

(b) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn in this regard to a report in the *Indian Express* of the 1st September, 1972; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Government are aware of this Press report. Although there are reports about the possibilities of China test firing an ICBM over the Indian territory to a target area in the Indian Ocean, there is no authentic information about this. We are keeping a close watch on such developments in our neighbouring countries.

आयातित इस्पात की किस्में और इसका कम्पनियों को वितरण

695. श्री भरत सिंह चौहान :
श्री राम राज सिंह वेद :

क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे प्रत्येक किस्म के कितने मूल्य के इस्पात का आयात किया गया;

(ख) यह आयातित इस्पात किन-किन कम्पनियो को किस आधार पर दिया गया; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में देश कब तक स्वावलम्बी हो जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) (क) 1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में आयात किये गये इस्पात का मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है —

मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये)

इस्पात की किस्म	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72
साधारण इस्पात (उच्च कार्बन इस्पात को छोड़कर)	58.09	100.09	1,66.30
उच्च कार्बन इस्पात . . .	5.88	15 45	33.03
मिश्र इस्पात	12.17	25.81	33.94
इस्पात की ढली और गढ़ी वस्तुए . .	3.93	4 34	3.96
रद्दी लोहा और इस्पात . . .	0.91	6.76	1.75

(ख) इस्पात का आयात वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओ, पंजीकृत निर्यातकों अथवा उनके नामितों और कैनलाइजिंग एजेंसियो (माध्यम अभिकरणो) द्वारा किया जाता है। लाइसेन्सधारियो और रिलीज आर्डर प्राप्त करने वालो के नाम विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स, आयात लाइसेन्स और निर्यात लाइसेन्स, के साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। इस बुलेटिन की प्रतिया संसद् पुस्तकालय को नियमित रूप से दी जाती हैं। माध्यम अभिकरणो द्वारा आयात किये गये इस्पात का वितरण आयात निर्यात के महा-प्रबन्धक द्वारा जारी किये गये रिलीज आर्डरो के मुताबिक किया जाता है।

(ग) आशा की जाती है कि बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर देने तथा वर्तमान इस्पात कारखानों के अपनी क्षमता के 90 प्रतिशत पर उत्पादन करने लगने पर इस्पात उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता 2 या 3 वर्षों में प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

मजदूर संघों का पंजीकरण और उन्हें मान्यता देना

696. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मजदूर संघो के पंजीकरण और उन्हें मान्यता प्रदान करने और औद्योगिक विवादों को निपटाने के लिए देश भर के लिए एक समान विधान बनाने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर मान्यता प्राप्त तथा गैर मान्यता प्राप्त मजदूर संघो की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) अब तक किए गए विचार विमर्शों और विभिन्न बैठकों में श्रम संघों तथा अन्यों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशों पर व्यक्त किए गए मतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरे तैयार कर रही है।

Unemployed in Tripura

897. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed called for interview in Tripura in the months of September-October, 1972;

(b) the number of people given jobs; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide jobs to the rest?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Available information relates to job-seekers submitted against vacancies notified by employers and those placed in employment by the Employment Exchange, Tripura. The same is given below:—

Month	Number of submissions made	Number placed in employment
1972		
September	381	3
October	456	8

(c) In addition to the large number of employment opportunities generated as a result of implementation of various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, increasing number of job-opportunities are expected to be created by the special employment-oriented schemes and programmes taken up since the year 1970-71.

In the Union Budget for 1972-73 an aggregate provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made for Special Welfare Schemes. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 60 crores for special employment programmes which would be for the continuation of the various employment programmes taken up in 1971-72 and for organising new programmes both in rural and urban areas. Out of Rs. 60 crores a sum of Rs. 26.50 crores has been allocated to the State Governments for formulating special employment programmes; the States will have to find additional resources of an equal amount. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been allocated to Tripura. In addition, an amount of Rs. 8.23 lakhs under the Scheme for educated unemployed initiated by the Centre and Rs. 25 lakhs under the Crash Programme for rural employment has also been allocated to Tripura during the year 1972-73. These programmes will create additional employment opportunities for the unemployed in that State.

Recognition to Bangladesh as Precondition to next summit Meeting with Pakistan

698. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether further talks between the Indian Prime Minister and the Pakistan President can take place only after Pakistan recognises Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Pakistan President in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The likelihood of further talks at the summit level between India and Pakistan depends on the progress made on delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir. Once delineation is completed, withdrawals will follow and then other questions under the Simla Agreement can be dicussed at the summit or other levels. However, on the question of Pakistani POWs and civilian internees who surrendered to the Joint Command; the participation and concurrence of the Bangladesh Government is essential. This position is well known to the Government of Pakistan.

U.S. Reaction to Criticism of C.I.A. Activities in India

699. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, referred to the criticism of the C.I.A. activities in India by the Congress President, Shri Shanker Dayal Sharma and Prime Minister when he recently met the External Affairs Minister;

(b) if so, what did he actually refer to; and

(c) whether any assurance was given by him that Government of U.S.A. is not interested in C.I.A. activities in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The subject of CIA activities in India was among those that came up for discussion between the Foreign Minister and the US Secretary of State in New York on October 5. Mr. Rogers told F. M. that the U.S. Government had no interest in promoting trouble in India.

Increase in Number of Job Seekers

700. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of job seekers is rising alarmingly in the country; and

(b) if so, their number, Zone-wise, since 1970 upto date and the measures Government have taken to absorb them in the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). 1. Number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges, Zone-wise, at the end of each year during the period 1970-72.

Zone	Number of job-seekers on the Live Register as on		
	31-12-1970	31-12-1971	30-9-1972
1	2	3	4
Northern Zone	5,08,976	5,87,657	7,34,887
Central Zone	6,73,221	8,47,293	12,01,165
Eastern Zone	11,73,837	16,19,460	21,66,700
Western Zone	4,90,937	6,12,867	7,61,685
Southern Zone	12,21,583	14,32,642	15,92,508
ALL INDIA TOTAL	40,68,554	50,99,919	64,56,945

N.B.: *Northern Zone*: Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Chandigarh Delhi and Rajasthan.

Central Zone: Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Eastern Zone: Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

Western Zone: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa and Laccadives.

Southern Zone: Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Pondicherry and Tamilnadu.

2. In addition to the large number of employment opportunities generated as a result of implementation of various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, increasing number of job-opportunities are expected to be created by the special employment oriented programmes taken up since the year 1970-71.

The Special Employment Programmes comprise:

(i) Schemes for the educated unemployed initiated by the Central Government;

(ii) Special Employment Programmes, both for educated and uneducated persons, for implementation by State Governments and Union Territories;

(iii) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment; and

(iv) Drought-Prone Area Programme.

All the above programmes are in operation in all the States during the current year except for the Drought-Prone Area Programme which is applicable only to those areas which are affected by drought.

Under the Special Employment Programme for the educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72, the schemes included are:

(i) Expansion and Improvement in the quality of elementary education, (ii) Financial assistance to small entrepreneurs, (iii) Rural Engineering Surveys, (iv) Agro-Service Centres, (v) Expansion of Consumer Cooperative Stores, (vi) Investigation and Road Projects; and (vii) Design Units for Rural Water Supply. The programmes for States and Union Territories initiated during 1972-73 are for the benefit of both rural and urban job-seekers, educated as well as uneducated. The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment introduced in 1971-72, contemplates direct generation of employment through the execution of projects which are essentially labour-intensive. Under the Drought-Prone Area Programe, a master plan covering minor irrigation programme, soil conservation afforestation schemes, rural roads and pasture land development has been prepared for each of the 54 districts which are considered as chronically affected by drought.

Suitable financial allocation for these programmes have been made for each State/Union Territory of the country for the current year.

Jobs to Disabled Soldiers of Indo-Pak War

701. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled soldiers during the recent Indo-Pak war who have been provided with suitable jobs;

(b) whether the new formula regarding increasing the pensions and other allowances will be applied to the old soldiers also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) About 1,000 servicemen are likely to be invalided out of service on account of injuries sustained during the recent Indo-Pak war. Out of these, 129 servicemen, who were permanently disabled and discharged from service, have been offered suitable jobs.

(b) The liberalised pensionary awards sanctioned for those disabled on account of injuries substained in the recent Indo-Pak war are admissible, with effect from 1st February, 1972, also to those disabled on account of injuries sustained, *inter alia*—

(i) in the international wars of 1965 (including Kutch and Kargil operations), 1962 and 1947-48 (Kashmir operations), as well as the Goa and Hyderabad operations; and

(ii) as a result of fighting in war-like operations or border skirmishes either with Pakistan on the ceasefire line or any other country.

(c) Does not arise.

सात दिवसीय कार्य सप्ताह

702. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री राम सहाय पांडे :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्पादन बढाने के उद्देश्य से उन्होने श्रमिकों और अनेक संगठनों को सात दिवसीय कार्य-सप्ताह के लिए सहमत हो जाने का परामर्श दिया था;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी हां । इसका आशय यह था कि बिजली, कच्चे माल आदि की पूर्ति की आवश्यकताओं की शर्तों पर, औद्योगिक एकक के प्लांटों और मशीनों को, जहां कहीं भी सम्भव हो, औद्योगिक श्रमिकों की साप्ताहिक छुट्टी को उचित रूप से अलग-अलग कर के सारे सप्ताह के दौरान लगातार चलाना चाहिए ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Hiring of a Computer by H.E.C. from I.B.M.

703. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is negotiating with I.B.M. World Trade Corporation of U.S.A. for hiring a computer on a rental of Rs. 78,000 per month even when a State-owned company has already started manufacturing computers; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review their decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The contract for hiring a computer on an annual rental of Rs. 9.30 lakhs was finalised by Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., with the I.B.M. World Trade Corporation in May, 1971 on the basis of quotations received from I.B.M. and I.C.L. At that time a state owned company was not manufacturing computers to suit the requirements of H.E.C.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia

704. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee met in London

to consider the question of continuation, or otherwise, of the economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia;

(b) if so, the proposal made by Britain in this respect; and

(c) the decision taken by the Committee on the subject?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The last meeting of the Committee was held in London in June 1972.

(b) and (c). The proceedings of the Committee are, by agreement of the participants, confidential. The Press Release on the meeting issued by the Commonwealth Secretariat stated that the Committee stressed the need for all member states of the UN and its specialised agencies to show greater determination and political will to support—by positive action—the implementation of the sanctions policy.

Delay in receiving Provident Fund amount from Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras

705. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter published in the "*Times of India*", New Delhi dated the 20th June, 1972 complaining against the delay in receiving Provident Fund amount from the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made and action taken against the persons concerned;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

> A letter purported to have been written by Shri M. D. Vazeeruddin was published on the 20th June, 1972 in the "*Times of India*", New Delhi. The investigation of the case revealed that Shri Vazeeruddin resigned his job on 19th September 1972 and his claim for payment became due only on or after 19th September, 1972 as a waiting period of 6 months is prescribed in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme. He wrote to the Regional office on 17th April, 1972 and a cheque in settlement of the claim was sent on 5th June, 1972 after completing the formalities. As such, there has been no undue delay in this case.

Application of Defence of India Act to Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta

706. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence of India Act has been applied to the Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta recently;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any representation has been made by any trade union objecting to the application of the Defence of India Act, if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the orders, notifying certain units of Messrs Indian Oxygen Limited as essential services, issued by the Government of West Bengal on the 29th May, 1972 under rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971. The State Government have stated that the order was issued by them after taking into account the

labour situation and other circumstances of the case.

(c) Yes. The matter falls in the State sphere.

Suggestions by President Bhutto to Blitz-Editor on Indo-Pak Relations

707. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestions made by Mr. Bhutto to the *Blitz*-editor on Indo-Pak relations; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen the published text of the interview given by President Bhutto to the editor of *Blitz*.

(b) As far as Pakistan and India are concerned they are already in direct touch with each other regarding the implementation of the Simla Agreement.

Changes in set-up of Geological Survey of India

708. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether bifurcation of and further structural changes in the Geological Survey of India have been envisaged by the Government;

(b) whether according to many experts this would affect the efficiency of Geological Survey of India; and

(c) if so, whether Government would fully go into the proposed changes in consultation with the experts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have already taken a decision to merge the Groundwater Wing of Geological Survey of India with the Central Groundwater Board of Ministry of Agriculture and to set up a Mineral Exploration Corporation in the public sector. The merger of Groundwater Wing of Geological Survey of India with Central Groundwater Board has come into force with effect from 1st August, 1972. The Mineral Exploration Corporation has been registered with effect from 21st October, 1972.

(b) and (c). For sometimes past Government have been considering the question of reorganising the Geological Survey of India so as to make it more efficient in the discharge of its functions. The Committee on Organisation of Scientific Research (COSR) examined the activities, functions and organisational structure of Geological Survey of India and made certain recommendations in this regard. These recommendations which were subsequently considered by Committee on Science and Technology (COST), which again is an expert body, became the basis for the Government decision to merge the Groundwater Wing of Geological Survey of India with the Central Ground Water Board of Ministry of Agriculture and to set up a Mineral Exploration Corporation in the public sector to intensify the process of mineral exploration throughout the country and proving mineral resources in the shortest possible time.

Acquisition of Land for Sainik School in Goalpara, Assam

709. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of agricultural land has been acquired;

for a Sainik School at Goalpara, Assam;

(b) whether the area has remained unutilised for a long time; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to shift the School from its present site to the new site where lands have been acquired?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes Sir. The State Government of Assam has acquired a large area for the Sainik School, Goalpara, Assam.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Sainik School, Goalpara will shift to the new site as soon as the construction of the school complex is completed by the State Government.

Priority in Employment to Indian Repatriates from Uganda

710 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) the steps Government propose to take to rehabilitate the Indian repatriates from Uganda; and

(b) the policy of Government in regard to their employment priorities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The State Governments primarily concerned have been requested to collect data about the occupational background of the repatriates who have reached their respective States. On receipt of this information, schemes will be formulated for the rehabilitation of the repatriates.

Formation of a Holding Company for Steel

711. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the constitution and composition of the Holding Company for Steel; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) While decisions have been taken by Government on some of the issues connected with the constitution and composition of the Holding Company for steel and associated input industries, others are presently under consideration. According to the present thinking, Hindustan Steel Limited, Bokaro Steel Ltd, Salem Steel Limited, The Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, the Companies to formed for the new steel plants. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and National Mineral Development Corporation will be brought within the ambit of the Holding Company The Articles and Memorandum of Association as also the management structure of the Holding Company are being finalised It is expected that this work will be completed soon.

Shortage of Steel

712. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of steel in the market; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The availability was short of the demand in res-

pect of several categories of steel till recently. The steps taken to meet this situation include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance etc; a fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of exports; streamlining of the distribution system; prevention of misuse of allocation of steel; release of a substantial quantity of rerollable material, which had been held up by Court injunctions; and encouragement for the setting up of electric furnaces. These measures have already started showing effect, as evidenced by the substantial drop in open market prices of several categories of steel such as Jaists, Channels, Angles etc. in the last two months.

Uniform Labour Laws

713. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of enacting a uniform labour law for the entire country has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The National Commission on Labour which considered this question recommended that it was not practicable to formulate a common labour Code, covering all aspects, for the entire country. However, details are being worked out to finalise a proposal to bring forward a uniform central law on industrial relations.

Proposal to Seal Indo-Bangladesh Border to Check Smuggling

714. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered to seal the Indo-Bangladesh border in a bid to check smuggling between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Bangladesh thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) and (b). In a press release issued on 1st September, 1972, the Government of India made it clear that it had taken every possible measure to stop smuggling between India and Bangladesh. It was also indicated that if the Bangladesh Government desired, India would be willing to consider sealing the border between the two countries in cooperation with Bangladesh in order to curb sumggling. This categorical declaration was widely welcomed in Bangladesh.

Statement by Mr. Bhutto Accusing India for not Implementing the Simla Agreement

715. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the statement of Mr. Bhutto accusing India for her unwillingness to implement the Simla Pact has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have noticed President Bhutto's reported statement with surprise. India has all along taken the initiative to implement

various provisions of the Simla Agreement. It is hoped that Pakistan will follow the same approach, and adhere to the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement as India is doing.

Increase in Industrial Accidents

716. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of industrial accidents in the country has increased from 1,96,000 in 1970 to 3,20,000 in 1971;

(b) if so, the reasons for this alarming increase in the industrial accidents; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) and (b). During the year 1970, 2,88,126 (Provisional) injuries in factories under the Factories Act, 1948 were reported. Similar figures for 1971 are not yet available as annual returns have yet to be received from a number of States/ Union Territories by the Director, Labour Bureau.

(b) The Safety requirements laid down in the State Factories Rules framed under the Factories Act, 1948 are constantly reviewed, enlarged and improved upon wherever considered necessary

Sino-Indian Relations

717. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to take unilateral initiative for improving our relations with China in this new situation when China is reported to have expressed readiness to have friendly relations with all her neighbours?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Government of India are still awaiting a response from China to their earlier moves.

Review of Implementation of Labour Laws

718. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the implementation of the existing labour laws in the country; if so, the results thereof;

(b) whether any steps are being contemplated to improve and strengthen the labour enforcement in the States and the Centre; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Review of implementation of labour laws is a continuous process. However the National Commission on labour has reviewed the working of various Labour-Laws, such as the Industrial Disputes Act, the Trade Unions Act, the Minimum wages Act, the Plantation Labour Act, etc. and suggested changes to improve their working. Wherever necessary, amendments to the relevant labour laws are being considered by Government.

Police Firing on Workers of Jhagrakhand Colliery Surguja District Madhya Pradesh

719. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of striking workers died at the gate of Jhagrakhand Colliery in Surguja District of

Madhya Pradesh as a result of police firing on the peaceful strikers picketing at the gates on 2nd October, 1972;

(b) whether the management had resorted to use of force on the workers to resume work even during the lock-out;

(c) if so, whether the Regional Labour Commissioner Jabalpur has been avoiding to prosecute the management for the non-payment of 'Quarterly Bonus" to the striking workers; and

(d) the steps that have been taken against the Regional Labour Commissioner for shielding the management?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Following the strike, the management was operating the essential services with the help of willing workers to pump out water from the mines to prevent flooding the mine. On 3-11-1972, the workers on duty were obstructed by the strikers, resulting in arrest of their leaders. This led to an attack on the police party by the strikers. Thereupon, the police fired teargas shell and resorted to lathi charge, but when these proved ineffective, they opened fire resulting in the death of one person on the spot and another one later.

(c) No. Proposals for prosecuting the management for delayed payment of quarterly bonus for the quarter ending 30-6-1972 have been sanctioned.

(d) Does not arise.

Verification of Strength of Trade Unions and their Representation on Tripartite Bodies, Committees and Conferences

720. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.:

(a) whether biennial verification of the strength of Trade Unions has not been completed;

(b) the results of the last verification and what arrangements have been made for determining trade unions representation on tripartite bodies, committees and conferences, and

(c) whether, besides, H.M.S., INTUC and AITUC any other all India trade union organisations have sought representation on national tripartite bodies; and if so, what steps have been taken to give proper representation to trade union organisations on the national bodies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The verified membership of the four Central Trade Union Organisations as on the 31st December, 1968, is:—

(1) I.N.T.U.C.	..	13,26,152
(2) A.I.T.U.C.	..	6,34,802
(3) H.M.S.	.	4,63,772
(4) U.T.U.C.	..	1,25,754

The next biennial verification of membership, as on the 31st December, 1970, was duly started but could not be proceeded with as the Trade Union Organisations asked for its postponement on the ground that they were busy with the Central and State elections. The *status-quo* is, therefore, being maintained in the matter of representation.

(c) Yes. The question of representation of National Trade Union Organisations on the National Tripartite including minimum qualifying membership, was considered at the last Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in October, 1971, but was deferred after some discussion.

Certain basic information about the membership of those organisations claiming to be of an all-India characters and seeking representation on national tripartite bodies, has been collected with reference to the records of Registrars of Trade Unions, as on 31st December, 1970.

Provident Fund dues of workers of Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

721. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills at Kanpur have withheld the payment of Provident Fund dues of its workers, if so, the total amount due;

(b) whether there are other violations of the Provident Fund Act by the said Mills; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the Management of the Mills?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:

M/s. Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Company Ltd Kanpur were in default of provident fund contributions to the tune of Rs. 24.67 lakhs as on 31-8-1972. The entire amount of defualt is covered by Revenue Recovery Certificates. Complaints under section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code have also been filed with the Police authorities. According to the agreement on instalmental facilities made by this establishment with the State Government, the management of M/s. Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Company Ltd, Kanpur have paid nine instalments of Rs. 53,000 each per month towards arrears. Besides, current contributions from October, 1971 to July, 1972 have also been received from the management.

Strike in Engineering Units in West Bengal

722. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI ROBIN SEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of engineering units in West Bengal went on strike recently over the issue of faulty consumer price index; if so, the number of Engineering Units and the number of workers involved;

(b) the number of man-days lost; and

(c) the steps taken to provide the correct price index?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Investigation in Re. to the leakage of Handerson-Brook's Enquiry Report

723 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation with regard to the leakage of the report of Handerson-Brook's enquiry by Mr. Maxvell is complete;

(b) if so, the details of the investigation; and

(c) whether Government have put the responsibility on any of the Officers of Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) to (c). No, Sir The investigations into the leakage are still in progress.

चद्दर मिल की स्थापना के कारण दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को हुई हानि

724 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को वहां स्थित चद्दर मिल के कारण हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या कारखाने के सहयोगी कम्पनी की एटलस स्टील कम्पनी ने इस बारे में आपत्ति की थी और यदि हां, तो चद्दर मिल

को चालू रखने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ; और

(ग) यदि उक्त मिल को चलाने का प्रस्ताव है तो घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) सम्भवत: अभिप्राय दुर्गापुर के मिश्र इस्पात कारखाने से है। इस कारखाने को केवल चद्दर मिल के कारण ही हानि नही हुई है । हानि के और भी कई कारण हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) यह सच है कि कनाडा की एटलस स्टील कम्पनी ने, जो कारखाने के उत्पादन-सलाहकार थे, परामर्शदाताओं—दस्तूर एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा तैयार किए गए कारखाने के विस्तृत प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन की जाच करते समय कन्टीन्यूअस स्ट्रिप मिल के मुकाबले मे हैन्ड शीट मिल की परिसीमाओ का उल्लेख किया था । फिर भी लागत और कारखाने की बेदाग इस्पात की परिकल्पित क्षमता जैसी सभी बातो पर पूरी तरह ध्यान देने के पश्चात् हैन्ड शीट मिल को रखा गया । कुछ फेर बदल करके हैन्ड शीट मिल के उत्पादन मे सुधार करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है ।

भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच नागरिक बंदियों की अदला बदली

725. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाक युद्ध की समाप्ति से अब तक कितने नागरिक बन्दी भारत ने पाकिस्तान को सौंपे और कितने पाकिस्तान ने वापस किये;

(ख) प्रत्येक देश ने कुल कितने नागरिक बन्दी बनाए थे ; और

(ग) यदि प्रत्येक पक्ष द्वारा लौटाये गये इन बन्दियों की संख्या में समानता नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) (1) लौटाए गए भारतीय नागरिक . 361

(2) लौटाए गए पाकिस्तानी नागरिक 838

(ख) (1) पाकिस्तान द्वारा बन्दी बनाए गए भारतीय नागरिक. 627

(2) भारत द्वारा बन्दी बनाए गए पाकिस्तानी नागरिक 17,376

(ग) भारत की हिरासत में नागरिक बन्दियो की सख्या पाकिस्तान की हिरासत में सख्या से कही अधिक है । इसके सिवा जेनेवा कन्वेन्शन के अनुसार बीमार बन्दियो को वापस करने में समान सख्या पर जोर देना जरूरी नही है ।

Sale of Indian Tanks to Kuwait

726. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report of the International Institute for Strategic Studies that India is to sell 50 tanks to Kuwait; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the possibility that these tanks may pass on to Pakistan from Kuwait?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). There is no basis in the alleged report.

Decision on trial of Pak POWs for War Crimes

727. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final settlement has been reached between India and Bangladesh on the question of trial of Pak POWs for war crimes and/or their repatriation to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether Pakistan Government has been pressing for repatriation of Pak POWs and if so, the precise nature of the developments in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). War Crime Trials of Pakistani POWs are the exclusive concern of Bangladesh. The Pakistani POWs are the exclusive concern of Bangladesh. The Pakistani POWs from Eastern Sector, surrendered to a Joint Command of India and Bangladesh and both the countries are the detaining powers. A total of 522 POWs have so far been repatriated on humanitarian grounds. Requisite conditions have not so far been created for a general repatriation of POWs.

Proposal by India in U.N. General Assembly for control over arms supplied to Portugual and South Africa

728. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTTU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's representatives at the meeting of the U.N. General Assembly held on October 21, 1972, proposed for strict control over arms supplied to Portugual and South Africa; and

(b) if so, the response of the General Assembly thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Speaking in the General Assembly on the 20th of October, 1972, on the Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that arms supplies to South Africa and Portugual should be strictly controlled. Moreover, in the context of economic help available to these countries, he also suggested the preparation of an accurate analysis of the extent to which economic and other forms of assistance to Portugual and South Africa released their domestic resources for use for the purpose of repressive measures in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Namibia and Zambabwe.

(b) The General Assembly adopted Resolution A/RES/2908 (XXVII) which contained the following preambular paragraph 5 and operative paragraphs 4, 9 and 10 covering the proposals made by Minister Pant:

Preambular paragraph 5:

"Strongly deploring the policies of those States which in defiance of the Resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples continue to cooperate with the Governments of Portugual and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia."

Operative paragraph's:

Paragraph 4:

"Urges all States in particular the administering powers and the specialised agencies and other organisations within the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,"

Paragraph 9

"Requests all States directly and through their action in the specialised agencies and other organisations within the United Nations system to withhold or continue to withhold assistance of any kind from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and from the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination."

Paragraph 10:

"Calls upon the colonial powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial territories and to refrain from establishing new ones."

Third Wage Board for working journalists

729. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been considering the question of constituting the third wage board for working journalists, if so, the precise circumstances warranting the constitution of the wage board; and

(b) the decision in the matter and the constitution and functions of the proposed wage board?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Demands have been made for constituting a Third Wage Board for working journalists but the matter will have to be viewed in the light of the observations of the National Commission on Labour and of the workers and employers on the general question of wage boards

(b) Does no arise.

Production of SA-315 Helicopters

730. DR. H P. SHARMA: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has started production of helicopters SA-315;

(b) if so, the salient features of this helicopter; and

(c) the installed production capacity thereof with the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the indigenous and foreign contents of this vehicle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) HAL have started progressive manufacture of SA-315 helicopters;

(b) The manufacture of this helicopter has been taken up to meet the requirements of Armed Forces for Air Observation Posts duties.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the installed capacity for production of SA-315 helicopters. At the stage of production from raw materials the foreign exchange content is expected to be of the order of 30-40 per cent by value.

Withdrawal of of UNMOGIP from Jammu and Kashmir

731. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not yet made any request for the withdrawal of the U.N. Observers posted on Indian side of the cease-fire line in Jammu & Kashmir, in the context of changed circumstances following the December, 1971 conflict with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in doing so; and

(c) whether a demand for withdrawal of UNMOGIP as mentioned in (a) above has since been made; if so, the response of the United Nations thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) . Government has not so far made a formal request to the United Nations for withdrawal of the U.N. Observers but have made it clear that they do not have any role to play in Jammu and Kashmir. It is for the United Nations to decide whether they should removed from the area.

(c) Does not arise.

Import and Prdouction of Non-ferrous Metals

732. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is still dependent on foreign countries for the import of non-ferrous metals;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange spent at present for import of these metals;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to step up production of non-ferrous metals in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) · (a) Yes, Sir, excepting the aluminium metal.

(b) The value of imports of non-ferrous metals during the last 3 years is given below:—

Year	Value in Rs. lakhs
1969-70	7454
1970-71	11943
1971-72	10176

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Geological Survey of India has taken up an intensive programme of detailed exploration in the country, which has brought to light some important prospects for zinc, lead, copper, nickel ores etc. in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan and small reserves of these ores in other States. A number of anomaly points have been located as a result of aerial geophysical surveys in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.

Brief details of the projects for augmenting the indigenous production of these ores/metals are given below:

I—ZINC

(i) *Zawar Deposits* (*Rajasthan*).

The capacity of zinc smelter at Debari near Udaipur, being worked by Hindustan Zinc Limited (with the matching mining facilities at Balaria in the Zawar area), has a capacity of 18,000 tonnes per annum. It is proposed to expand this capacity to 36,000 tonnes per annum by the beginning of the Fifth Plan.

It is proposed to take up feasibility study of other deposits in Zawar area which are under investigations.

(ii) Dariba-Rajpura Deposits (Rajasthan).

The Feasibility Report prepared by foreign consultants for a smelter based on these deposits for a capacity to produce 40,000 tonnes of zinc and about 10,000 tonnes of lead per annum by the end of the Fifth Plan is under scrutiny by the Hindustan Zinc Limited.

(iii) *Ambamata and Deri Deposits (Gujarat and Rajasthan).*

These deposits will be developed by the respective State Governments upto the concentrate stage.

(iv) *Smelter based on imported concentrates.*

(a) M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Limited have been granted a Letter of Intent to expand the capacity of their 20,000 tonnes smelter at Alwaye, Kerala, based on imported concentrates, to 40,000 tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan.

(b) It has been decided to set up at Vizag (Andhra Pradesh) a zinc smelter of 30,000 tonnes per annum capacity in the public sector, based on imported concentrates by the end of the Fifth Plan.

II—LEAD

(i) *Zawar Mines (Rajasthan).*

The old plant at Tundoo (Bihar), where the lead concentrates production by the Hindustan Zinc Limited at Zawar mines are presently being smelted, is being renovated to produce 3,600 tonnes per annum of lead by the end of 1972 and 6,000 tonnes by the end of 1973-74.

(ii) *Sargipalli Deposit (Orissa).*

The deposit is presently under investigation by the Geological Survey of India and the feasibility of setting up a smelter of 10,000 tonnes per annum capacity is being considered.

III—COPPER

The Government has entrusted the work of development of copper deposits in the country to Hindustan Copper Limited. Establishment of several projects based on Rakha, Khetri, Agnigundala, Malanjkhand deposits etc. spread over different States of the country is being considered. The Khetri project will be producing 31,000 tonnes of copper metal with matching mining & fertilizer production facilities. Recently the Government has taken over the Indian Copper Corporation, Calcutta, with its works at Ghatsila, Bihar. This has been done in order to develop copper deposits in an integrated manner in Singhbhum Belt, Bihar. The Indian Copper Corporation smelter has now a capacity to produce about 16,000 tonnes of copper in the new flash smelter.

IV—SUKINDA NICKEL DEPOSIT (ORISSA)

A feasibility report has been prepared for the Sukinda Nickel deposit which envisages production of 4600 tonnes of nickel powder, 200 tonnes cobalt powder and 17,000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate as by-product per annum. Steps are being taken to undertake pilot scale tests before a Detailed Project Report for the commercial exploitation of these deposits is drawn up.

British proposal for Commonwealth Naval Task Force in Indian Ocean

733. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has suggested the maintenance of a Common wealth Naval Task Force in Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have not received any suggestion from the Government of the United Kingdom about the maintenance of a Commonwealth Naval Task Force for the Indian Ocean.

(b) Does not arise.

Compensation to dependents of cadet pilots who become victims of Air Crashes

734. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules exist either to get the lives of the cadet pilots insured or to pay compensation to the dependents or family members of such unfortunate personnel who become victims of air crashes;

(b) if not, the reasons for this missing provision; and

(c) whether Government are prepared to enact laws or rules for the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Flight Cadets drawn from ranks are eligible, under the rules, for pensionary awards on the basis of the rank held by them before becoming cadets. The claims in respect of Flight Cadets drawn from civil life are dealt with on an *ad hoc* basis on the merits of each case.

Record production of saleable steel at H.S.L. steel plants

735. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the three H.S.L. plants have reported an all-time record production of saleable steel in the first half of the current year;

(b) if so, whether Durgapur too registered any appreciable increase; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). The aggregate production of soaleabele steel from the three steel Plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela under H.S.L. in the first half of the current financial year is the higest so far for this period in any year

(b) and (c). The production of saleable steel at Durgapur Steel Plant during the first half of the current financial year was lower than that in the corresponding period last year by about 29,000 tonnes. The shortfall in the production was mainly due to adverse industrial relations situation, gas shortage, D.V.C. power restrictions, and equipment troubles.

Rise in Welfare Cess on Coal

736. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to raise the welfare cess on coal; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The existing rate of cess *i.e.* 'fifty paise' per ton is proposed to be raised to 'seventy five paise' per metric tonne and the Bill to amend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, accordingly, will be brought before Parliament shortly.

Pointing out discrepancy of pay and privileges of Officers of Air Force to Pay Commission

737. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state: whether the discrepancy between the pay and privileges of the officers in Flying Wing and Officers in the Technical and Administrative Wing of the Air Force has been brought to the notice of the Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Yes, Sir.

Labour unrest

738. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of labour unrest during the current year and the general causes thereof;

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Union Government to deal with this unrest; and

(c) the loss in production on account of labour unrest during the current year and the last year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dismissal of workers of Basua Mines Workers' Union, Tensa

739. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sixteen leaders, including General Secretary of the Recognised Basua Mines Workers' Union, Tensa, were dismissed on the 23rd August, 1972, by the Management and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government have received any letter/memorandum from the Workers' Union about the anti-labour attitude of the management; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to get the dismissals withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Sixteen workers including the General Secretary of the Basua Iron Mines Mazdoor Union were dismissed by the management on 23rd August, 1972 under the Certified Standing Orders.

(b) and (c). The Union raised an industrial dispute regarding the dismissal of 16 employees and some other issues. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (C): Rourkela held conciliation proceedings and submitted a failure of conciliation report which was received by Government on 26th October, 1972. The report is under consideration.

Office Building for R.I.C. Calcutta

740. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited is to be provided with funds for having its own office building in Calcutta to save the present expenditure on rent of about Rs. 1 lakh per year; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cut in Working Capital of R.I.C. Ltd.

741. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the current financial year there has been a drastic cut in the allocation of working

capital for Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). During 1971-72, loan assistance of Rs. 48 lakhs was given to the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for working capital as against which the amount proposed to be sanctioned during the current financial year is Rs. 35 lakhs. The reasons for reduced allocation are: (i) the Corporation is incurring heavy losses and (ii) the total plan allocation for the Corporation is Rs. 300 lakhs out of which Rs. 225 lakhs have already been utilised during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, leaving a balance of only Rs. 75 lakhs for 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Allocation of Fund for setting up of New Units in Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.

742. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to provide more funds to expand some of the existing units and setting up of new units in Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). An increase of Rs. 3.00 lakhs under "Capital Outlay" is proposed to be made for completing some construction work and for purchasing machinery for Sukumar Engineering Works, Bon-Hooghly.

(c) Does not arise.

युगांडा से निकाले जाने पर विभिन्न देशों में गए भारतीयों की संख्या

744. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीयों को किन मूलक परिस्थितियों में युगांडा छोड़ना पड़ा है और उनमें से कितने-कितने भारतीय किस-किस देश में गए हैं ;

(ख) भारत में तथा अन्य देशों में उन्हें क्या-क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ; और

(ग) युगांडा से इस निष्कासन पर विभिन्न देशों ने क्या-क्या प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) माननीय सदस्य उपविदेश मंत्री एवं विदेश मंत्री द्वारा क्रमश: 11 अगस्त एवं 4 सितम्बर, 1972 को दिए गए एक वक्तव्य को देखें । इनमें निकाले जाने की परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख किया गया है । 7 नवम्बर, 1972 तक 4377 भारतीय राष्ट्रिक भारत में आए हैं । 118 मोम्बासा से बम्बई के मार्ग में हैं । 306 यू० के० पासपोर्टधारियों के आश्रितों के रूप में यू० के० और कनाडा गए हैं ।

(ख) भारत में आने वालों को उदार सीमाशुल्क एवं आयात लाइसेंस की रियायतें दी गई हैं । इसके अलावा उन्हें सहायता सामग्री दी गई है जिसमें नकद भत्ता, स्थानीय परिवहन, मार्गस्थ आवास, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं, भारत में अपने गन्तव्य तक पहुँचने के लिए रेल भाड़ा और यात्रा भत्ता शामिल हैं । अन्य देशों में मिली सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) जिन शर्तों के अधीन इन लोगों को उगांडा से निकाला गया इसका किसी भी सरकार ने समर्थन नहीं किया है ।

वर्ष 1971 के चुनावों में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा विमान से यात्रा

745. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के चुनावों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा भारतीय वायु सेना के हैलीकाप्टरों का प्रयोग करने पर कितना व्यय हुआ था ;

(ख) किन-किन व्यक्तियों से कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है और कितनी धनराशि अभी वसूल की जानी है ; और

(ग) सत्तारूढ़ दल द्वारा कितनी धनराशि दी गई है अथवा दी जाने वाली है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा वायु सेना के हवाई जहाज/हैलीकाप्टर पर यात्रा करने पर कोई अलग से हिसाब नहीं किया जाता किन्तु नियमानुसार भुगतान किया जाता है । सन् 1971 के चुनाव के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा वायु सेना के हैलीकाप्टर के उपयोग किये जाने के सम्बन्ध मे, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय को 4,31,183.27 के देयक दिये गये थे ।

(ख) इस राशि में से नीचे बताये अनुसार विभिन्न पार्टियों से 4,07,181.69 रुपये वसूल कर लिये गये हैं :—

	रु०
(1) अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी .	3,21,237.59
(2) स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	643.50
(3) डायरेक्टर जनरल हेल्थ सर्विसेज (महानिदेशक, स्वास्थ्य सेवा)	46,706.45
(4) प्रेस इनफरमेशन ब्यूरी (पत्र सूचना कार्यालय) .	17,163.95
(5) राज्यपाल पश्चिम बंगाल .	247.50
(6) गुजरात शासन	5,593.60
(7) राजस्थान शासन	1,573,00
(8) हरयाणा शासन	1,909.30
(9) पंजाब शासन	1,476.20
(10) पश्चिम बंगाल शासन	9,393.11
(11) न्यूजवीक .	1,237.50

बकाया 24,001.58 रुपयों, की वसूली बाकी है—असम शासन से 9,539.23 रू० व उत्तर प्रदेश शासन से 14,462.35 रू०

(ग) प्रधान मंत्री तथा कांग्रेस दल के अन्य सदस्यों की ओर से 3,21,237.59 रू० देय थे, जो अभी तक भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी से सम्पूर्णत: वसूल कर शासन के पास जमा कर दिये गये हैं ।

भारतीय मजदूर संघ द्वारा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने की मांग

746. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय मजदूर संघ के महासचिव की इस मांग की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बोनस, क्योंकि एक मानदेय है अत: यह सरकारी कर्मचारियों सहित सभी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को दिया जाना चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) भारतीय मजदूर संघ सहित कुछ संगठनो द्वारा सुझाव दिये गये है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियो सहित सभी वर्गों के कर्मचारियो को बोनस दिया जाना चाहिये ;

(ख) बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 के वर्तमान सीमा क्षेत्र को विस्तृत करने का प्रस्ताव नही है । —

Opposition to decision to manufacture Stainless Steel at Salem instead of at Durgapur Steel Plant

747 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government as well as other parties have expressed their opposition to the Government's decision to manufacture stinless steel at the proposed Salem Steel Plant instead of at Durgapur Steel Plant, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) While representations have been received from the Officers and employees of Alloy Steel Plant as well as some Trade Union leaders and Members of Parliament voicing their opposition to the decision not to provide for an increase in production of stainless steel at Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur as part of the Alloy Steel Plant expansion product-mixed, there has been no opposition to the manufacture of stainless steel at Salem. No reference has been received from the Government of West Bengal on this issue.

(b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों द्वारा फर्रुखाबाद स्थित शिविर तथा अन्य शिविरों से सुरंगे खोदकर भागना ।

748. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियो ने फरुखाबाद शिविर से भाग निकलने के लिये एक लम्बी सुरग खोद ली थी और कुछ युद्ध बन्दी भाग निकलने मे सफल भी हो गये थे ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियो ने पहले भी कुछ अन्य शिविरो से भागने के लिये इसी प्रकार के प्रयास किये थे ; और

(ग) सरकार का इस बारे मे भविष्य मे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) फतहगढ युद्धबन्दी शिविर मे फरुखाबाद की ओर लगभग 2.6 मीटर गहरी तथा 47.17 मीटर लम्बी एक सुरग खोदी गई थी । फरुखाबाद मे कोई युद्धबन्दी शिविर नही है । 6 बन्दी जिन्होने यह सुरंग खोदी थी, भागने मे सफल हुए ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ग) सभी शिविरो में पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपाय लागू हैं ।

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीमार और घायल युद्धबंदियों की अदला-बदली

749. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने अभी तक कितने बीमार और घायल युद्धबन्दियो को पाकिस्तान वापिस कर दिया है ; और

(ख) इस बीच कितने बीमार भारतीय युद्धबन्दियो को वापिस भारत भेजा गया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) 591 जिनमें 69 असैनिक शामिल है। जिन्हे सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हिरासत मे लिया गया था।

(ख) 36 जिनमे एक असैनिक शामिल था।

Disposal of Plots in Refugee Colonies in New Delhi

750. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots disposed of during the last two years in various Refugee Colonies in New Delhi;

(b) the number of plots still lying undisposed of; and

(c) the reasons for which these plots have not been or are not being disposed of and the future scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) 311 plots.

(b) 1106 plots both developed and undeveloped.

(c) The transfer of work relating to the properties in the various Rehabilitation Colonies to the Ministry of Works and Housing has been under consideration of this Department for some time. It has been decided now that the disposal of the remaining plots, which was suspended on this account, may be resumed.

Malaysian Plan for Neutralisation of South East Asian Countries

751. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaysia has proposed a plan for neutralisation of South East Asian Countries, and

(b) if so, India's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government hold the view that South-East Asia should be an area of peace, free from Great Power influences.

National Wage Structure for Cement Workers

752. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given an assurance to the Cement Workers that a national wage structure would be evolved by this year end or early January, 1973;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up a Committee to evolve the

wage structure along with the representatives of the workers and industries of public and private sectors; and

(c) the time by which Government are going to finalise this?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI. R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No.

(b) No. A Joint Wage Negotiating Committee was, however, set up by the parties in July, 1972 to consider the question of wage revision.

(c) Does not arise.

West German collaboration in Salem Steel Plant

753. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to seek West German collaboration for setting up the Salem Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the earlier policy of building completely indigenous steel plant and the terms offered by the West German collaborators; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to these terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (c). No, Sir. For the Salem Steel Plant, Government are considering a proposal of acquiring know-how relating to a patented process developed by a West German firm for production of stainless steel. The terms offered by the West German firm for the process technology are under negotiation.

(c) Does not arise.

Production in private sector steel plants

754. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output of production in the private sector steel plants had fallen; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The two integrated steel plants in the private sector are those of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., (TISCO) and Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (IISCO). The figures of production in TISCO in terms of ingot steel are as follows:

Year	Rated Capacity (in '000 tonnes	Actual production (in '000 tonnes)
1969-70 . . .	2,000	1,708
1970-71 . . .	2,000	1,716
1971-72 . . .	2,000	1,708
1972-73 . . .	2,000	946
(April-October 72)	(For full year)	(April-October

Production in IISCO had, however, fallen over the years as shown below.

Year	Rated (in '000 Capacity tonnes)	Actual Poroduction (in '000 tonnes)
1969-70 . . .	1,000	700
1970-71 . . .	1,000	627
1971-72 . . .	1,000	617

The production during the first half year of 1971-72 amounted only to 233, 768 tonnes. This was principally

due to deterioration in the condition of plant and equipment which was the direct result of:—

(a) Unsatisfactory management.

(b) neglect of rehabilitation programme in the past; and

(c) an inadequate replacement, repair and maintenance programme.

With a view to remedying this state of affairs, Government have, taken over the management of the Company with effect from the 14th July, 1972. Every effort is being made to improve production in the Plant. There has already been a substantial improvement since the take over as can be seen from the following figures.

	Ingots (Tonnes)	Saleable Steel (Tonnes)
July	23,790	16,899
August	39,249	29,150
September	40,082	33,274
October	42,860	39,234

Report of Committee on Automation

755. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the Committee on Automation;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) whether any action has been taken in respect of those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the Report have been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(c) The report is under examination in consultation with the interests concerned.

Expenditure by Indian Missions abroad during the last three years

756. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Indian Missions abroad during the last three years, year-wise and Mission-wise separately; and

(b) whether Government propose to put any restrictions on the budgetary estimates of expenditure of Indian Missions abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-3710/72].

(b) Yes, Sir.

Economy in Expenditure in Indian Missions through restrictions on budget is being effected on continuing basis.

POWs Escaped and reached Nepal

757. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of Pakistan Prisoners of War escaped and some of them reached Nepal and Nepal Government handed over them to Pakistani Embassy in Kathmandu; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). 19 POWs have so far succeeded in escaping from various POW Camps. Two of them reached Nepal and the Nepalese Government released them.

Under International Law, Prisoners of War become free *Ipso Facto* on reaching neutral territory. The III Geneva Convention provides that a Prisoner of War, who has left the territory under the control of the detaining power shall be deemed to have successfully escaped.

Handing over of war criminals to Bangladesh for Trial

758. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have so far received any communication from Bangladesh Government for the trial of Pakistani prisoners of war or for handing them over for such a trial;

(b) if so, an account thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government of India have not so far received any communication from the Government of Bangladesh on the subject of trial of prisoners of war or on handing them over for such trial.

Setting-up of Iron Ore Board

759. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since set up a non-statutory and non-commercial Iron Ore BoBard to act as the Central Policy Planning and Development Agency for the iron ore deposits in the country and to ensure optimum utilisation of resources; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the proposed Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government have decided to set-up an Iron Ore Board.

(b) The composition of the Board is under discussion. The Board will act as a policy planning and development agency for iron ore, draw up proper perspective plans for development of iron ore, ensure its optimum utilisation, promote export of iron ore and deal with other allied matters.

Implementation of recommendations of Labour Commissioner West Bengal in Engineering Units in Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited

760. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to implement the recommendation of Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal in favour of workers of engineering units including Electrical Ancillary Units in Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). No. such proposal has been received from the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta.

Grant to Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited for Running Handloom Production Centres.

761. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider to give grant to the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. for run-

ning its handloom production centres, and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to make up the loss incured by the Corporation on this account?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act. The question of giving a grant to the Corporation does not, therefore, arise. The Corporation has been incurring losses from year to year and the cumulative loss upto 31-3-1972 is Rs 335.50 lakhs. Acording to the findings of certain Committees appointed to enquire into the matter, a large part of the losses is due to the working of the handloom production centres Offers had been made in the past to the workers of the handloom centres for converting the handloom centres into cooperative societies, so that the overhead expenses arising from the centres' functioning as factory units could be saved and the products of the centres could get the benefit of the subsidy available to other handloom products. These offers had not been accepted by the workers A fresh attempt is being made by the Corporation to work out a scheme for conversion of the units as cooperative societies.

Malpractice in workers E.P.F. by Houghly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd., Howrah

762 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Management of Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co. Limited. Howrah has resorted to serious malpractices with regard to the workers' Provident Fund contributions amounting to Rs. 15 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to enquire into the matter?

24417 LS—6.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected by the Provident Fund Authorities It will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course

Entry of Asians of British Nationality into India on Expulsion from Uganda

763 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI DINESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted to take Asians of British nationality coming from Uganda; and

(b) if so, the arrangements arrived at with the British Government in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government of India have agreed that those U.K passport holders whose eventual entry into U K for permanent settlement has been documented by the U K Government could stage through India to visit their relations, etc. *'en route'* to U.K.

Transport facilities to workers of Naval Armament Department

764 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naval Armament Depot at Visakhapatnam has no proper transport vehicles for bringing to duty, workers who reside at long distances;

(b) whether the Central Undertakings in the area provide transport facilities for their workmen; and

(c) if so, whether any action will be taken to sanction buses/coaches for use of the Naval Armament Department workers who are being put to great inconvenience?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) Vehicles have been provided for bringing to duty the workers of the Naval Armament Depot, Visakhapatnam.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Provision of additional transport facilities to the employees of Naval Armament Depot is under consideration.

Crashes of I.A.F. planes based on I.N.S. Hansa at Dabolin

765. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last two or three months, a number of Indian Air Force aircraft based on I.N.S. Hansa at Dabolin have been involved in crashes, resulting in fatal casualties; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held into the causes of these accidents and the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There have been three major accidents, involving Naval Aircraft based at Dabolin since July 1972. In two of these, the Pilots were killed.

(b) Yes, Sir. A Board of enquiry was held in each case. The brief findings are as follows:—

(i) Accident
on 21-7-1972
(Fatal)

The most probable cause was an error of judgement on the part of the pilot when flying at low altitude. No individual was to blame for this accident.

(ii) Accident
on 23-9-1972.

The most probable cause was pilot's inability to recover from an uncontrolled manoeuvre in which he got inadvertantly. The pilot rightly decided to abandon the aircraft at a safe height when he was unable to regain control of this aircraft.

(iii) Accident
on 11-10-1972
(Fatal)

The Board Proceedings are under detailed examination The exact cause of the accident has not yet been established.

Removal of accumulated coal stocks to scarcity areas

766. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether huge undisposed stocks of coking coal have accumulated at pit-heads while there is a virtual famine of coal in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for this paradoxical situation; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the accumulated stocks and supply them in the areas affected by coal famine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The stock of coking coal, used only by metallurgical consumers, which increased considerably due to less off-take by such consumers and due to shortage of wagons, is being controlled by regulating production.

There are, however, shortages of other types of coal in different parts

of the country owing primarily to transportation problems.

The Ministry of Steel and Mines is in close touch with Ministry of Railways in order to remedy the situation.

Recovery of payment for houses auctioned in refugee colonies in Delhi and New Delhi

767. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses in each of the refugee colonies in Delhi and New Delhi in respect of which the total amount has not so far been received from the allottees;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the defaulters; and

(c whether any such house has so far been auctioned in accordance with the policy of the Government; if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) 3,852 properties. A list giving colony-wise break-up of these properties is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3711/72]

(b) Notices are issued to the defaulters for the payment of outstanding dues, and in the event of their failure to pay the same, the properties are resumed and disposed of in auction in accordance with the Rules.

(c) Yes, Sir. The particular of such properties are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as they become available.

बैलाडिला खान में उच्च एवं निम्न श्रेणी के लौह् अयस्क का मिश्रण

768. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय बैलाडिला खानों मे लगभग 65 प्रतिशत की शुद्धता का ही उच्च श्रेणी का लौह् अयस्क निर्यात किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय उच्च श्रेणी के लौह् अयस्क का संरक्षण करने हेतु उच्च एवं निम्न श्रेणी के लौह् अयस्क को मिश्रित कर उसे निर्यात योग्य बनाने पर विचार करेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) इस समय निर्यात की जा रही है अयस्क की श्रेणी 64 प्रतिशत से 66 प्रतिशत तक के क्षेत्र मे है ।

(ख) क्योंकि उच्च श्रेणी अयस्क का निर्यात खनिज और धातु व्यापार निगम और जापान की इस्पात मिलो के मध्य हुई संविदाओं के अनुसार किया जाता है, अत: विद्यमान संविदाओं के अधीन इसके साथ निम्न श्रेणी अयस्कों का सम्मिश्रण कर अयस्क की विनिर्दिष्टताओं को कम करना अनुज्ञेय नहीं है ।

Statement by President Bhutto over line of control in Jammu and Kashmir

769. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of President Bhutto that Pakistan would not agree to the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir being made an international boundry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Our position is well-known; the whole of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which acceded to India in 1947 is an integral part of the Indian Union The Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir will be a new cease-fire line and according to the Simla Agreement, the question of Jammu and Kashmir will be finally settled peacefully through bilateral discussions between India and Pakistan

Report of expert team on working of Indian High Commission, London

770 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a team of experts recently inspected the working of the Indian High Commission at London;

(b) if so, a brief account of the report submitted, and

(c) the steps taken to implement its recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) The main recommendations in the Report are:—

(1) Rationalisation of methods of work and setting up the Integrated Purchase Organisation to handle Procurement of Civilian and Defence Stores with a view to reducing 165 posts by the end of March, 1972 and bringing down the present strength 350 by 1974

Housing of all the wings of High Commission in India House and South Audley Street after the reductions in staff are completed.

Introduction of measures to ensure better control over office contingencies and Misc expenses including telephone expenses, Solicitors fees, etc with accent on economy

(2) Rationalization of rates of foreign allowance, representational grant, cost of local allowance of Rupee Cadre Staff etc on the basis of present cost of living

(3) Revival of scheme of voluntary retirement for local staff

(c) Steps taken to implement the above recommendations are given below —

(1) This is being implemented and notices terminating the services of 110 local employees have already been issued

(2) and (3) These have since been implemented

भारत द्वारा "चीता" नामक हेलीकोप्टर का निर्माण

771. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत निर्मित चीता नामक हेलीकोप्टर तैयार हो गया है ; और

( ) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितनी लागत आई है और क्या भारत इस प्रकार के हेलीकोप्टरों का निर्माण करने में आत्म निर्भर है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). फ्रांस के मैसर्स स्युदएविएशन के साथ हुये एक लाइसेंस करार के अधीन हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड ने एस० ए०—315 हैलिकोप्टर (जिसका नाम अब "चीता" रखा गया है) का निर्माण कार्य हाथ मे लिया है । आरम्भ मे यह हैलीकोप्टर आयातित अवयवों से निर्मित किया जायेगा और उत्तरोत्तर कच्चे माल से बनाना प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा । इस हैलीकोप्टर के निर्माण में आगे भविष्य मे पूर्ण आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना कठिन है, परन्तु अधिकतम स्वदेशीकरण प्राप्त करने के लिये हर प्रयत्न किया जायेगा । सेना के उपयोग के लिये वायुयान के उत्पादन की लागत को प्रगट करना जनहित मे नहीं होगा ।

Recognition of P.R.G. of South Viet-nam and PRK (North Korea)

772. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government comtemplate to give recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-nam and Peoples Republic of Korea (North Korea) as was done in the case of German Democratic Republic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Government do not contemplate any such action at this stage.

Punishment to defaulting establishments in arears of employees Provident Fund

773. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Statewise list of un-exempted and exempted establishments, industrial as well as non-industrial, which have failed to deposit their share of Provident Fund;

(b) the total arrears in the cases of each establishment as in 1965-66, 1967-68, and 1971-72; and

(c) how many of these defaulting establishments have been punished, and the nature of punishment given in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) The names of all defaulting un-exempted as well as exempted establishments are not readily available. However, a statement showing the names of the un-expemted establishments which were in default of payment of provident fund dues to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh and above as on 31-3-70, 31-3-71 and 31-3-72 is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-37/2/72].

(b) Establishment-wise information regarding arears of provident fund contributions is not readily available. However, as on 31-3-1966, 31-3-1968 and 31-3-1972, the arrears on account of provident fund contributions from the defaulting un-exempted establishments stood at Rs. 489.60 lakhs, Rs. 816.61 lakhs and Rs. 2065.67 lakhs respectively.

(c) The E.P.F. and F.P. Fund Act, 1952 provides for fine upto Rs. 1,000 and/or imprisonment upto six months against the defaulting establishments. While the information in respect of punishment in each case is not readily available, the number of cases resulting in conviction during the years 1965-66, 1967-68 and 1971-72 stood at 1730, 2548 and 2805 respectively

Ordnance Factories and their Production in the Country

774 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Ordnance Factories in the country, and

(b) the total value of the production in the Ordnance Factories in the year 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) The number of Ordnance Factories is 30 including Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi and Accelerated Freeze Dried (Meat) Factory Hazaratpur

(b) The total value of issues from these Ordnance Factories during 1971-72 is assessed to be in the range of Rs 1 12 crores This value is provisional pending closing of the annual accounts for the year

Border Violation by Pakistan and China after Simla agreement

775. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of violation of border line by Pakistan and China after the Simla Agreement was signed; and

(b) whether any area was also occupied by them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Between 2nd July 1972 when the Simla Agreement was signed and 9th November 1972, there were 20 cases of firing across the line of control, 39 cases of intrusion by Pakistani forces and 9 air violations There were 8 cases of border violations by the Chinese during this period.

(b) No, Sir.

Help by India for reconstruction of economy in Bangladesh

776 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Bangladesh has requested for help in reconstruction of its economy, and

(b) if so, the nature of help offered to Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) The details of assistance to Bangladesh for the reconstruction of its economy have already been placed before the House in reply to Lok Sabha Question No 762 on 3rd August, 1972 Out of Rs. 166 40 crores already allocated for this purpose (Rs. 132 80 crores in the form of grants and Rs 33 60 crores in the form of loans on concessional terms as far as possible) Actual deliveries have been completed in respect of about Rs 150 crores Timely utilisation of supplies of this magnitude has been made possible by effective administrative arrangements in both countries. Both Governments are presently giving consideration to utilisation of the unallocated balance out of Rs. 200 crores budgeted for economic assistance to Bangladesh up to the end of the current financial year.

Salaries of Employees Working in Bokaro Steel and H.E.C.

777. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees of Bokaro Steel Plant and Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi Plant who are drawing salary below Rs. 350 monthly; and

(b) the number of employees of the said plants who belong to Chotanagpur region and are drawing salary below Rs. 350?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The total number of employees of Bokaro Steel Ltd. and Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi plant drawing a monthly salary below Rs. 350 is 15,373 and 13,141 respectively.

(b) Statistics of region-wise employment are not maintained.

Bonus paid by M/s. Industrial Cables (India) Limited, Rajpura, Punjab.

778. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Industrial Cables (India) Limited, Rajpura, Punjab and Jeewan Tara Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi has distributed the bonus to its present employees at a rate of 14 per cent and to its employees at a rate of only 4 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against the firm?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Information is not available. The subject falls within the State sphere.

Clashes between India and Pakistan Forces in Different Sectors

779. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been clashes between the Indian and Pakistan forces in different Sectors of the Indo-Pakistan border during the last three months;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check such engagements between the forces of the two countries in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There has been only one clash during the last three months. This took place in the Rajouri Sector in Kashmir on 30-9-72 when Pak troops intruded on our side of the line of control but withdrew when engaged by our troops. Later at a flag meeting the Pakistani representative admitted that his troops had crossed the line of control and regretted the incident.

(c) Such disputes and engagements are sought to be checked through flag meeting between local Commanders or through telephonic contacts at higher levels.

Sainik Schools in Gujarat and other States

780. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State has a very large population of Kshatriyas and martial communities;

(b) how many Regimental Boys Schools and Sainik Schools are located in Gujarat and other States, Statewise; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to establish more Regimental Boys Schools and Sainik Schools in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Population figures of the State by costs and martial communities are not available. For the purpose of the Armed Forces, distinction of martial and non-martial communities is not recognised.

(b) There is one Sainik School in Gujarat and one school each in 16 other States. List of Sainik Schools is attached as an annexure. Particulars regarding regimental schools are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Sainik Schools are normally opened at the initiative of the State Governments; and there is no proposal from the Gujarat Government to open another Sainik School in Gujarat. Information regarding the regimental schools is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1.	Sainik School (MAHARASHTRA)	SATARA
2.	Sainik School Distt. Karnal (HARYANA)	KUNJPURA
3.	Sainik School P.O. HADIYANA JAMNAGAR (GUJARAT)	BALACHADI
4.	Sainik School (PUNJAB)	KAPURTHALA
5.	Sainik School (RAJASTHAN)	CHITORGARH
6.	Sainik School Sub-Office KORUKONDA Distt. VISAKHAPATNAM (A.P.)	KORUKONDA
7.	Sainik School Trivandrum KAZHAKOOT (Kerala)	
8.	Sainik School, (ORISSA STATE)	BHUBANESWAR
9.	Sainik School P.O. MANGURIA Distt. PURULIA (West Bengal).	PURULIA
10.	Sainik School, UDAMALPET TALUK Distt. COIMBATORE (MADRAS) (TAMIL NADU)	AMARAVATHINAGAR
11.	Sainik School, (MADHYA PRADESH)	REWA
12.	Sainik School Distt. Hazaribagh (BIHAR)	TILAYA VAM
13.	Sainik School, (MSYORE).	BIJAPUR
14.	Sainik School, (ASSAM STATE)	GOALPARA
15.	Sainik School, P.O. GHORAKHAL Distt. NAINITAL (UP).	GHORAKHAL
16.	Sainik School, NAGROTA (JAMMU)	JAMMU
17.	Sainik School, Imphal (MANIPUR).	MANIPUR

Requests from Egypt for Indian Military Advisers and Instructors

781. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Egypt has asked India for Indian Military Advisers and Instructors;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the Chief of the Staff of the Indian Air Force paid a visit to Cairo at the invitaton of the Egyptian Armed Forces; and

(d) if so, the purpose of the visit and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Chief of the Air Staff visited the Arab Republic of Egypt on his own volition while *en-route* to the U.K. with a view to renewing contracts with the Senior Mili-

tary and Air Force officers of that country

Manufacture of Cold Rolled Grain Oriented Silicon

782. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Mnister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has aware that the country continues to import cold rolled grain oriented silicon steel sheets;

(b) whether Government have employed an Expert to head Research and Development Department and whether he will be entrusted with the responsibility to set up CRGO production, and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to manufacture CRGO in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir The policy permits import of Cold Rolled Grain Oriented Silicon Steel Sheets as there is no production of this quality steel in the country at present

(b) and (c). An officer has been appointed as General Manager, Research and Development by Hindustan Steel Limited. He has not been entrusted with the responsibility to set up CRGO steel sheet production plant. It is however proposed to set up a CRGO steel sheet production plant as a part of Rourkela Steel Plant. Currently negotiations are in progress with the leading producers of this quality steel for technical collaboration.

Indo-U.S. Relations

783. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or attempts made by the Governments of India and U.S.A. to soften their relations which were hardened during the last Indo-Pak conflict; and

(b) whether there is any hope of normalisation of relations between India and U.S.A. in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) There have been diplomatic contacts between the two governments both at Washington and New Delhi.

(b) It is hoped that Indo-American relations will improve now that the U S elections are over.

Memorandum of demands from Executive Association of Alloy Steel Plant of Durgapur

784. SHRI R P. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Executive Association of Alloy Steel Plant of Durgapur;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto, and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). There have been a number of memoranda from the Alloy Steels Executives' Association regarding the expansion of the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur. The main demand is that Government should reconsider its decision not to increase the capacity for production of Stainless Steel as a part of the scheme of expansion. It has been explained to the Association that the product-mix for the expansion scheme has been decided on overall technological and economic considerations.

Rehabilitation of Burma and Ceylon Evacuees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

785. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Burma and Ceylon Evacuees are left to be rehabilitated in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, if so, the number of families involved;

(b) the reasons for the delay in setting them in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). 75 repatriate families in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were given business loans in 1971-72 and 19 families during 1972-73. 87 loan applica ions are under consideration 39 repatriate families have been provided employment in the Rubber Research-*cum*-Development Station in South Andaman and the Rubber Plantation in Katchal Island.

Action is being taken for registration of other eligible repatriate families in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The number will be known after registration and grant of rehabilitation assistance will be considered on merits, in accordance with existing orders.

Functioning of Bokaro Steel Plant

786. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bokaro Steel Plant has started functioning;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the economic running of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The production from the first Blast Furnace comlex of the Bokaro Steel Plant as commissioned on 3rd October, 1972.

(b) The blast furnace has a useful volume of 2,000 cubic metres and production capacity of 2640 tonnes per day of basic iron. This is the largest blast furnace commissioned in India so far. One coke oven battery with 69 ovens, with facilities for recovery of bye-products, one 55 MW Generator of the Thermal Power Plant, raw-material handling system, Band No. 1 of the Sintering Plant etc are also in operation

(c) Steel Plants have a long gestation period. The Bokaro Steel Plant can be expected to reach the economic level of operation only after some years of operation

Decision to expel Asians from Uganda evoked similar feelings in other African Nations

787. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of Government of Uganda to expel Asians have evoked similar feelings among other African nations where the Asians particularly of Indian origin are living in sizeable number;

(b) whether Government's attention has in this connection been drawn to the statement of the Vice-President of Kenya as reported in the Financial Express dated the 23rd October, 1972; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have seen the article referred to. They have no information to substantiate this general statement of attitudes of African States.

OXFAM and International Red Cross Complaint regarding relief materials for Bangladesh Refugees

788. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items which appeared in the "Times of India" dated the 9th and 10th October, 1972 that a part of the mercy supplies for Bangladesh refugees have found their way to markets in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta where they were openly sold;

(b) whether following complaints from OXFAM and the International Red Cross, Government have taken into custody a Calcutta transport firm authorities who were alleged to have diverted to supplies to the markets; and

(c) whether Government have instituted any enquiry to find out, if there was any collusion at the official level with the transport firm in diverting the supplies, if so, the number of persons who were prosecuted, the nature of punishment given and the quantum of goods seized with their value?

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) There have been certain press reports alleging some relief goods for Bangladesh refugees received by the Indian Red Cross Society and OXFAM having found their way into the market.

The Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society has denied the allegations. Inquiries are, however, being made regarding alleged leakage of OXFAM relief supplies and certain further complaints.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Stir in England over influx of persons of Indian Origin under forced exodus from Uganda

789. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the linked *Indian Express* of the 9th September, 1972, stating that following decision of President Amin of Uganda there is a stir in England against persons of Indian origin;

(b) whether Britishers are restless as they think there is going to be a large influx of persons of Indian origin now being thrown out of Uganda; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are not aware of evidence to support this assertion.

(c) Does not arise.

India's participation in FarnAborough Air Show in London

790. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the FarnAborough Air Show recently held in London;

(b) whether India has offered Gnat for sale at cheap prices to buyers in foreign countries, and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) No offer for the sale of Gnat aircraft was made by us but some enquiries for the purchase of the aircraft have been received which are under consideration

Communication from British Prime Minister to Indian Prime Minister on expulsion of Uganda Asians

791 SHRI PILOO MODY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the British Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath has sent a communication to the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, on the subject of Uganda Asians who are being expelled by President Amin, and

(b) if so, a brief account of the communication and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b). The two Heads of Government have been in touch on the subject The details of such correspondence is treated as confidential

Low Production at Durgapur Steel Plant

792 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether production at the Durgapur Steel Plant is much below the rated capacity,

(b) if so, the reasons for the low production at the plant and

(c) the steps taken to step up the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Lower production at the plant has been due to a variety of reasons the principal constraint being the continued adverse industrial relations situation Other factors include the unsatisfactory condition of Coke Ovens and Ovens equipment, shortage of gas, equipment troubles and more recently DVC power restrictions

(c) All possible efforts are being made to improve the production by taking a number of measures like repairs to Coke Ovens, use of alternative/auxiliary fuels to supplement Coke Oven Gas availability, use of oxygen lancing in open hearth furnaces to the extent possible, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up capital programmes and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials In the area of industrial relations, a three-tier joint consultative machinery has been set up for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the co-operation of workers in maximising production.

Demand for and Production of High Speed Steel

793. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand for high speed steel in the country;

(b) the production of high speed steel at present; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of high speed steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Although no precise estimation has been made of present demand for high speed steel alone, it is roughly assessed to be around 1800 tonnes;

(b) and (c) Production of high speed steel in 1971-72 was 433 tonnes. Since production in 1969-70 and 1970-71 was 189 and 173 tonnes respectively, there has been a substantial increase in domestic production. Imports of high speed steel are being suitably regulated to encourage increased production in the country.

Conspiracy to crush C.I.T.U. Affiliated Union in Baptist Mission Press

794. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in 'Satyajug', a Bengali daily paper, with photostat copy dated the 6th October, 1972, where a clear conspiracy of crushing the CITU affiliated union in Baptist Mission Press is found; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Labour have no information in the matter.

Gratuity Schemes in Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

795. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given direction for providing gratuity to all Government and semi-Government employees including undertakings, but the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, has not yet formulated any scheme to this end; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 has come into force with effect from 16th September, 1972. The rules under the said Act have been framed and notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 16th September, 1972 The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, which is a Company under the Companies Act, 1956 will formulate the Gratuity Scheme for its employees in accordance with the law.

Opening of a Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh

796. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any site has been selected for this purpose; and

(c) the likely date by which the proposed Sainik School would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A proposal from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for opening a Sainik School in the State has been received.

(b) and (c). A Committee has been set up by the State Government for the selection of a suitable site and completion of certain preliminaries connected with the starting of a Sainik School. A final decision would be taken on receipt of the report from the State Government.

Sanction of Ex-Gratia Grants to Gallantry Award Winners of Indo-Pak War

797. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government or the State Governments have sanctioned any *ex-gratia* Grants to the Gallantry Award Winners in the Indo-Pak War of 1971;

(b) if so, the nature and amount of grants as given by the Union Government or the State Governments in the case of each Award; and

(c) the names of Gallantry Award Winners from each State and the grants given to them by these States?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Based on the information received from the State Governments/Union Territories, a statement indicating lump-sum cash grants authorised by them to recipients of Gallantry Awards in connection with the operations against Pakistan in December, 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3713/72]. Recipients of Gallantry Awards who are of Nepalese domicile are given lump sum cash rewards by the Central Government at rates of Rs. 15,000/- for Param Vir Chakra, Rs. 10,000/- for Maha Vir Chakra and Rs. 5,000/- for Vir Chakra, as these personnel do not receive any lump sum cash rewards from any State Government/Administration of Union Territory.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Request to raise Himachal Regiment in Army

798. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any request to raise the Himachal Regiment in the Indian Army; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on this request?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) it has been found not possible to accept the request.

Safety of life and property of Indian nationals in Uganda

799. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had asked the Uganda Government for an assurance of safety of the life and property of 5,000 Indian Nationals;

(b) if so, whether it was due to the reports of the Military flare-up in Uganda; and

(c) the reaction of Uganda Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Since the announcement of the orders expelling non-citizen Asians from Uganda, the Government of India have throughout urged on the Uganda Government that as long as Indian citizens remain in that country, the safety of their lives and properties would be that Government's responsibility, Government are not aware of the loss of life of any Indian citizens so far. Government's efforts will continue to secure just and equitable terms for the realisation and repatriation of properties left behind by our nationals

Attack on Workers in Durgapur Steel Plant

800 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware about the attacks on the contractors' Labourers in Durgapur Steel Plant by the goonda elements;

(b) whether Government are aware that the contractors in league with the management of Durgapur Steel Plant are assaulting and threatening the workers inside the plant with the help of goondas and the workers have been arrested without any reasons; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such kinds of attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) There have been no reports of attacks on Contractors' labourers inside the plant by goonda elements;

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

12 hrs.

RE: DISCUSSION ON ALLEGED SCANDAL ABOUT IMPORT OF WOOLLEN RAGS AND ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON THE CLOSURE OF THE DELHI UNIVERSITY

MR. SPEAKER: Now, calling attention-notice. Shri Shrikishan Modi.

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI (Sikar): I call the attention..... ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. I have already written to you seeking your permission to make a submission. This rags scandal has become a national scandal It involves not less than Rs. 15 crores every year, and the rags which have been bought from America for about Re. 1 a k.g .. (*Interruptions*). We want to full-fledged discussion on this. I have already given notice for it. The calling attention will be only an apology for this. It involves the Foreign Trade Minister, the Finance Minister, the Customs and the STC. It is not a matter which can get clearance through a calling-attention-notice. I seek your permission to raise it and I seek your assurance that the matter will be discussed fully on the floor of the House, because it is a national scandal and it has been going for the last three years.

MR SPEAKER: I think I should first wish him a welcome back to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Thank you, Sir.

MR SPEAKER: So far as this point is concerned, I also know that there is a lot of agitation, and I have no objection to having any debate...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He can put it forward in the Business Advisory Committee, and if they allocate any time, I shall be so happy about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. (Kanpur). Let there be a reply to the calling-attention first.

SHRI R S. PANDEY. (Rajnandgaon): It has appeared in the press that this matter has been referred to the CBI. In the circumstances, may I know whether if a discussion is permitted, it will not confuse the matter.. .

MR SPEAKER: May I make one request to the hon. Members? The hon. Minister will be there, and the Members will be there in the Business Advisory Committee, and we can discuss it The reply of the hon Minister is not yet before us .

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: It would be better if the CBI report is before us I am in favour of discussing it on the floor of the House It is a very serious matter. But if the report of the CBI also come before us, it will be better, because we shall know something about what has happened

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I had given an adjournment motion about the closure of the Delhi University, which you have considered not fit to accept Would you allow a substitute performance on that, namely that the matter may be discussed on the floor of the House? I would not insist that you may admit the adjournment motion

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Let the hon Minister reply to the calling-attention-notice Let us hear the hon Minister There is no reason why he should not reply to it

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The House can discuss the matter after that....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not talking of the rags scandal now; let the hon. Minister reply and let there be a discussion on it. But what I am talking about it this....

MR. SPEAKER: But when I am standing, he should sit down. .. ...

SHRI S. M BANERJEE. I have seen you standing

MR SPEAKER. If he has seen me standing, still he is not looking like that. As regards the situation as it developed in various parts round about the city, of course, the other day, the hon Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had replied to it There was one adjournment motion on it earlier, and now there is another one The students had again ransacked the Chief Executive Councillor's

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE They are being beaten by the police

SHRI S M BANERJEE They had fired 20 rounds of tear-gas shells, and the students have been mercilessly beaten

MR SPEAKER After all, when the Speaker is standing, the hon Members should sit down It may be a good exception if that happens for a day or so But it should not be made a daily practice. When I am going to make my observations, why should hon Members interrupt? The Minister should come out with a very clear statement about it and we will see later whether we need a a further discussion or not.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I have had a phone call saying that the students are still being merscilessly beaten, at this very moment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE And the police has entered the hostel of Ramjas College

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have the names of boys who have actually been beaten.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The university campus has been converted into a concentration camp.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Indiscriminate and ruthless beating of the students is on.

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking the Minister to make a statement.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आपने कहा है कि मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य दें : मेरा निवेदन है कि या तो आप हमारा काल एटेंशन मंजूर करें या फिर हमें मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य पर सवाल करने की इजाज़त दें। कल आप सदन में नहीं थे और मंत्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य दिया। तब हमें सवाल करने की इजाजत मांगने के लिए बड़ी मेहनत करनी पड़ी।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Ramakrishna Kaushik, Dinesh Kaushal and D. S. Gill—these are the names of the boys who have been mercilessly beaten, who are being beaten at this very minute.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not object to questions being asked after the statement of the Minister. But the difficulty is about the definite rule you have provided. You can amend the rule, but as far as it stands now, how can I go out of it? No question can be asked after such a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In that case, we will press the adjournment motion, if we are not allowed even to seek clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying this because the rule is there. You think the Speaker is coming out with his own view. I am only interpreting the rule. It is not my view. If it were to be left to me, I would not object to questions being asked.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You can create a convention.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want the Minister to make a statement, it can be made. If you do not, I am prepared to admit a call attention motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. According to the rules, if the Minister makes a statement *suo motu,* we cannot ask questions.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have read it. Having been 17 years here, I must have read something.

MR. SPEAKER: You must have known that I have been reading this for 15 years as Speaker and several years as a Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I accept you as the Speaker. I am not contradicting you.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not misguide me. You are welcome to be misguided yourself, but not me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Under the rules, a Minister has every right to make a statement *sou motu.* According to the existing rule, thereafter, we are not supposed to ask question. I agree with you there.

But here is a case in regard to Delhi University concerning which we have tabled on adjournment motion and also call attention motion. This is because of the alarming situation in the University involving all the students. The Minister did not think it proper to come out with a statement. He could have asked your permission to make a statement today. Now we have tabled our adjournment and call attention motion. According to your instructions, he has to make a statement. He has not made any. If his name was in the order paper for this purpose, I would not have pressed the adjournment motion. Since it is not in the order paper, I press my adjournment motion to discuss the serious and alarming situation.

MR. SPEAKER: All I can do, if he is not making a statement, is to admit the call attention motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I consider that the situation in one of the largest universities in the country which is in the very capital of our country and which has been closed for three days has gone beyond control, and they expect further deterioration. Police were called in inside the campus; they have been beating the boy and girl students mercilessly without parallel. I consider this a fit case for adjournment of the business of the House to discuss the matter. Hence we have given notice therefor. Now we want your considered views. Do you consider the situation to be grave enough or not and if you consider so, we can ventilate our grievances through which forum? You can tell us . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Education Minister did not think it proper even to attend Parliament?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that because you will not be in a position to ask question if he comes out with a statement *sou motu*, if I allow a call attention motion, Members will be in a position to ask questions and therefore I decided to admit the call attention motion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of submission. It is an urgent matter. On some previous occasions more than one call attention motion had been admitted the same day. Here it is not only that, the University has been closed but the police also got into the university.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing a call attention.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Clashes are going on and there is a possibility of further injury and further loss of life. Therefore I suggest that call attention motion should be taken up today, in the evening. There have been precedents.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; I cannot do this time.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Two call attention notices have been admitted by the former Speaker, Dr. Sanjiva Reddy. We should like you to consider that suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: That was when only one gentleman was asking the call attention motion; now there are five Members asking the call attention motion

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LEAKAGE INTO OPEN MARKET OF WOOLLEN GARMENTS IMPORTED AS RAGS

श्री श्री किशन मोदी (सीकर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विदेश व्यापार मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे मे एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"ऊनी चिथड़ों के नाम पर आयात किए गए ऊनी कपडो की खुले बाजार में बिक्री का समाचार ।"

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the regulation under which import of woollen rags is permissible against the export of woollen manufactures including knitwear is effective from May 1968. In fact, a

similar regulation was in existence even prior to June 1966, for almost a decade, when, in the wake of the devaluation of the Indian Rupee which took place on 6th June, 1966, all such schemes were withdrawn. Since May 1968, there has been no change in the Scheme which should facilitate the imports of rags into the country to a large extent than before. I may reiterate that the 'Rags' consignments released or seized or pending clearance at the docks are the consignments imported under a Scheme announced in May 1968. The only change in the May 1968 scheme was made with effect from 11th May, 1972 when substantial restriction were introduced. From that date, the import of woollen rags was allowed only to the exporters of shody blankets. Having regard to the normal volume of export of shoddy blankets and of other woollen goods, this would amount to a drastic cut indeed in the overall imports of rags into the country.

2. Although the policy covering import of rags between May 1968 to May 1972 has remained unchanged, larger imports have taken place in the last one year or so. This seems to have occurred for three reasons. Firstly, in the May 1971 budget, an import duty of 40 per cent was imposed on raw wool or greasy wool. Secondly, the international price of raw wool as a commodity has of late sharply increased, almost 2½ times. Thirdly the exports of woollen products have gone up by over 30 per cent in value in 1971-72 as compared to 1969-70 thereby augmenting replenishment imports to that extent. These factors created a propensity amongst exporters to make larger imports of rags than they used to do in the past. It may be recalled that the replenishment licence all along has carried the following permissible alternatives:

Raw wool/wool tops/shoddy rags/wool waste."

Unfortunately, however, this propensity has got combined with the manipulative instinct of some of our people and instead of importing rags, to be utilised as raw material after being pulled and granetted and spun into yarn, they imported used wearables and these have found their way into the market rather than to the factories.

3. As the matter involves contraventions of the Customs, Import Trade Control and Foreign Exchange Regulations, it has been decided to entrust the matter to CBI for detailed investigations covering all the aspects of the problem, including the possible complicity of the concerned officials or anybody else.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी: यह एक गौरव की बात है कि हमारे देश में लुधियाना में स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज इतनी भारी तादाद में चल रही हैं और क्वालिटी का माल बनाती हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने एक दफ़ा यह कहा था कि लोग इम्पोर्टिड स्वेटर लाते हैं, जो कि वास्तव में लुधियाना के बने हुए होते हैं। वे फख्र के साथ कहते हैं कि हम इम्पोर्टिड स्वेटर पहने हुए हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में वे स्वेटर लुधियाना के बने होते हैं। वहां एक लाख आदमी हर मास छः लाख स्वेटर बनाते हैं और एक्सपोर्ट भी कर रहे हैं। एक्सपोर्ट में 40 परसेंट की कनसेशन इस लिए दी जाती है कि एक्सपोर्ट करने में वे जो नुकसान उठाते हैं, वह किसी हद तक पूरा किया जा सके। इस पालिसी से एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा भी है। पिछले साल डेढ़ करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट हुआ और इस साल ढाई करोड़ का। एक्सपोर्ट तो बढ़ा है, लेकिन हुआ यह है कि इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस तो रैग्ज या पराने

[श्री श्री किशन मोदी]

ऊनी कपड़ों के नाम से होता है, मगर यहां के चालाक और होशियार लोग पुराने ऊनी कपड़ों के बजाये अच्छे टेरीलीन और ऊनी कपड़े और रेडी-मेड कपड़े ले आये, उन को जरा जरा फाड़ दिया और इस तरह कस्टम वालों की आंखों में धूल झौंक दी।

यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि रोज के बजाय पुराने कपड़े आ जायें और कस्टम उन को एलाऊ कर दे। कस्टम की चोरी हुई, अंडर-इनवायसिंग हुआ, ढाई करोड़ के बजाये दस करोड़ रुपए का कपड़ा आ गया और बाजार में आ कर बिक गया। यह इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस इस लिए दिया गया था कि लुधियाना की इंडस्ट्री और चमके और पांच करोड़ रुपए का एक्सपोर्ट हो। लेकिन यह हुआ यह कि वह सारा माल इंडस्ट्री में नहीं पंहुचा और मार्केट में पहुंच गया। इंडस्ट्रीज बेचारी रो रही हैं। उन का प्रोडक्शन रुक गया है। उन का माल महंगा होने के कारण बाजार में बिक नहीं रहा है और वह सस्ता माल बिक रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हुं कि यह जो कस्टम की चोरी हुई, कम्बल और होजरी की इंडस्ट्री को नुकसान हुआ और फारेन करेन्सी यहां आई, उस के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है। मैं श्री मिश्र को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हुं कि जिस समय हमारी कमेटी में यह सवाल उठा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने सारी गांठे जब्त कर ली हैं और एनक्वायरी करने के लिए आर्डर दे दिए हैं और जल्दी से जल्दी एनक्वायरी कर रहा हूं। इस एनक्वायरी में यह पता लगाया जाये कि जो नकसान हुआ है उस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है। क्या इसके लिए वित्त मंत्रालय जिम्मेदार है। आखिर इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? आज समाजवाद की बात की जाती है। मैं मांग करता हु कि एनक्वायरी में यह पता लगाया जाये कि इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। मैं पुराने कोटों की बात नहीं करता हूं। वे पुराने कोट तो गरीब जनता को दस पांच रुपए में मिल जाते हैं। पराने कपड़े के नाम पर जो नया कपड़ा आया है, मैं उस की बात कर रहा हूं। और इतनी बड़ी चोरी हो रही है उस के बारे में आप क्या ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हुं कि उन व्यापारियों को भविष्य में लाइसेंस देने के बारे में क्या आप कड़ाई बरतेंगे।

इसके साथ साथ मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप के इस आंतक से कहीं ऐसा न हो कि लुधियाना की सारी इंडस्ट्री बन्द हो जाय और सारी इंडस्ट्री को नुकसान पहुंच जाय। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि ईमानदार आदमी भी चोरों के साथ साथ मारे जायें। इसलिए आप से विशेष तौर से निवेदन करना चहाता हु कि लुधियाना की इंडस्ट्री जो कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए गौरव की बात है उस को हमें नष्ट नहीं करना है। इस के अंदर बहुत ही ध्यानपूर्वक इस बात का निरीक्षण करना है कि कौन बेईमान हैं और जो बेईमान आदमी हैं जिन्होंने यह काम किया है उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिए चाहे वह व्यापारी हों चाहे वह सर्विसेज में कस्टम में काम करने वाले हों और चाहे कोई मंत्री हों कोई भी गवर्नमेंट के आदमी हों उन को इस की सजा मिलनी चाहिए। इतना कह कर में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही हैं वह मेरे ब्यान की एक तरह से पुष्टि की है। बात यह चिन्ता की हैं। हम ने भी चिन्ता जाहिर की है। जहां तक लुधियाने के व्यापारियों का, इस उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है जो होजियरी बनाते हैं, उन के इंटेरेस्ट का जहां तक सवाल है उस का तो ख्याल रखना है क्यों कि हमारे देश से बहुत ज्यादा माल बाहर जाता है और हम ने जो कमिटमेंट किया है, हमारा जो सौदा है पूर्वी देशों के साथ, होजियरी का लम्बा कमिटमेंट है। उस को हम बन्द नहीं करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन एक बात है कि इस का रास्ता तो निकालना पड़ेगा। जिन्होंने कि ऐक्ट आफ वायलेशन किया है जिन को कि हम ने लाइसेंस दिया चश्मा मंगाने के लिए और उन्होंने यह कागज मंगा लिया तो यह तो वायलेशन हुआ क्यों कि उन से हमने जो चीज कही थी, जैसे हमने कहा था रैग्स मंगाने के लिए, रैग्स का लाइसेंस दिया था, कपड़े मंगाने के लिए चाहे वह सिले हुए हों या दिखावटी ढंग के बना दिए गए हों, इस तरह की चीज जो लाए हैं उस के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं दिया है जिसका उन्होंने आफस कमिट किया है, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती इस लिए उन पर कोई न कोई कार्यवाही करनी है और कार्यवाही हुई है। इस को मैं और बतला देता हूं। तीन चार डिपाटमेंटस का इससे ताल्लुक था। पहले तो फारेन ट्रेड वालों से था। जब हमें इसकी सूचना मिली तो वित्त मंत्री को तुरन्त खत लिखा कि इस तरह की बातें हुई हैं, पोर्ट पर ढिलाई हो सकती है, क्यों कि उन के पास कापी रहती है लाइसेंस की, जिस चीज का लाइसेंस रहता है, वही चीज आने देनी चाहिए और खोल कर देखना चाहिए। उन्होंने तुरंत कस्टम वालों को पत्र लिखा और कस्टम वालों ने रेड किया। बहुत सी गांठें पकड़ी। अगर आप सूचना जानना चाहें तो मैं बता दूं—लगभग 6 हजार वेल्स तो कलीअरेंस में बम्बई कस्टम पर पड़ी हुई हैं। 14 हजार वेल्स इम्पोर्टर लोगों के गोदाम में पड़ी हुई हैं और 24 सौ के करीब होलसैल डीलर्स के पास पड़ी हुई हैं। यानी सब मिला कर करीब पौने तीन करोड़ रुपए का माल हम ने जब्त कर रखा है और उस के बारे में सोचना होगा। क्योंकि जब यह रेड हुआ उन के घरों में तो इस के अलावा और भी कानूनों को भंग उन्होंने किया है, इस का भी पता लगा। उन्होंने ओवर इनवायसिंग और अंडर-इनवायसिंग भी किया है, और भी तमाम आफेंस उन्होंने कमिट किए हैं। इसलिए इस को देखना होगा। यह बात सही है कि एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ना चाहिए। मगर ऐसा भी नही हो सकता कि जो कानून को भंग करे उस की हम मदद करते जायें। एक्सपोर्ट करने वाले या बेचने वाले बहुत से लोग हैं, चार सौ पांच सौ पार्टीज हैं और यह जो आफेंस कमिट किए हैं वह मुख्यत सात आठ आदमी हैं जिन्हें रैग्स का लाइसेंस मिला था। एक जगह सात आठ आदमी और दूसरी तरफ चार पांच सौ। कुल मिला कर यह 12-13 आदमी हैं जिन के नाम एस टी सी ने दिए हैं। इसलिए 12-13 के कुसूर के लिए हम सब को सजा नहीं देना चाहते हैं। ये 12-13 जो हैं

[श्री एस० एन० मिश्र]

ये बड़े लोग हैं और उन्हीं लोगों ने मुख्यत : रैग्स के बदले में कपड़े लाने का काम किया है। इन पर हम कार्यवाही करेंगे। यह भी हम ने कहा कि एस टी सी भी एक पार्टी है क्यों कि वह कैनेलाइज्ड आयटम है। वह क्या करते हैं कि माल खरीदा ग्लोबल टेंडर पर और अधिक प्राइज पर बेच दिया। एस टी सी वालों ने भी कस्टम को लिखा कि हमें खबर आई है कि रैग्स के बदले कपड़े आ रहे हैं, इस को आप देखें। उन की चिट्ठी भी आई। उन्होंने यह भी सजेस्ट किया कि एक कमेटी बना दीजिए ताकि हम लोग देख सकें। यह 1971 की बात है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम देख-रेख करेंगे। दूसरी पार्टी हो जाती है फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्ट्री। हमारे पास जब लोग आए, यह सूचना हमें मिली तो हम ने चिट्ठी लिखी फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को। फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के लोगों ने भी तत्परता से रेड करवाया। इसलिए जिनको जो करना चाहिए था वह उन्होंने किया। यह एक अनफारचुनेट चीज हो गई। लेकिन इस का जो उपाय यही है कि जो कानून का रास्ता है वह अपनाया जाय। कानून के रास्ते में जो दोषी होंगे उन को सजा होगी और इस में किसी तरह की ढिलाई नहीं की जायेगी। हमारी बहुत तत्परता है इस में।

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay Central-South): Sir, I am happy that the government has accepted that there is nothing wrong in the whole affair of the rags scandal. There are so many affairs that must be going on. This is an affair which has come out, possibly because of some in-fighting or some other reason, and it has come in the papers. It is said that affairs like sex-affairs come out occassionally and then they become a scandal. Otherwise, many affairs go unnoticed. This is one affair which has come out in such a way which attracted notice.

MR. SPEAKER: He seems to have a very long experience.

SHRI S. A. KADER: It is a good thing that the House is seized of the rags scandal.

There are five agencies involved in this. They are the licensing authorities, finance, customs, STC and the importers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about political donations?

SHRI S. A. KADER: I am not aware of it. I do not want to go into it. If you have some information, you may suply it. In this case the role of the STC has to be looked into. There was a news items in one of the papers about the role of the STC, and I hope the hon. Minister will clarify how far it is correct. I am reading that extract:

> "The role of the State Trading Corporation in this rags scandal is yet to be fully explained. Rag imports are canalised through the STC. Apparently, the normal practice is for the holders of the export entitlement to conduct negotiations with foreign partners."

Here the Minister has stated that the STC conducts the negotiations and purchases. But it is stated here that the parties should conduct the negotiations and make purchases and STC just signs it. It further says:

> "The goods are then normally transferred to the importers while they are still on the high seas so as to avoid payment of sales-tax. The procedure makes it clear that

> the STC was technically responsible for the consignment of bogus rags at the time this was loaded on to the ships. However, the STC did not agree to inspect the consignment even after it has come to know that in many cases the rags were actually garments."

What is the role of the STC? I think we created STC with the object of eliminating middlemen so that there will be direct contact between manufacturer or producer and the consumer. Now the way the STC is functioning, it looks as if one more middleman has been created.

Whatever may be the reference to the CBI—I will come to it later on—I would like to know whether a reference has been made as to how many STC officials are engaged in private business through the partnerships of their wives, daughters or relatives. So, that also should be looked into. As the information is or as the talk is, many of these officials have their share in imports and exports of these items. They also connive at such things. Otherwise, such things cannot happen.

About the Customs authorities, we know what the Customs authorities are. They are very strict where there is no incentive. But they are not strict where there is a lot of incentive. This is the custom. At one time, an American friend told me that the Sheikh in Dubai was very happy that one of his consignments worth about Rs. 80 lakhs was caught at Bombay. The American asked the Sheikh, "How is it that you are so happy at the loss of consignment worth Rs. 80 lakhs?" He replied, "Yes. One consignment worth Rs. 80 lakhs has been confiscated. It was planned like that. That means other things have been passed. The things worth crores of rupees have been passed. Only a consignment worth Rs. 80 lakhs has been confiscated." This is how it happens.

There is a *Hafta* system (instalment system) that we have in Bombay. It is that you can smuggle things but, at the same time, you should give cases where the Customs can catch you red-handed and show to the Government that the Customs authorities are very active.

There are so many persons who are coming from foreign countries. We know how they are checked. It is those people who bring in a large number of things. We know how they are cleared. These things should be looked into by the Customs.

Now, the C.B.I. has been entrusted with the job. The C.B.I. is a part of the administration also. All the officers of administrative departments are known to each other as brother officers. I do not know how the CBI officers will be sitting in judgement of another set of brother officers to find out the fault and bring it to the notice of the Government. I do not know how much faith has the Minister got in the CBI; how much he depends on it. I am very reluctant to admit that much will come out of the CBI inquiry. Nothing will come out of it.

How much time they will take to give the report? This type of things are being done. Is it in the interest of the country or not? Should an administrative action be that it should be referred to the C.B.I? What are the other people for? Why is it that the administration is not working properly in the interest of the country. Why is it that the administration is so maligned? It is openly said that unless and until a bribe is given, no work can be done at the administrative level That is what is being said. This rag scandal is a proof of that It has been admitted by the Government and they are referring it to the CBI.

I do not know when the CBI report will come. It might take one or two months or even a year. By the year

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

end, the rags will be torn to rags and nothing will remain of the rags. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the time-limit that he has fixed for the CBI to give report on the rags scandal. That is the most important thing. It should not take more than a month. That report must be placed before the House for its consideration or a discussion.

As my hon. friend pointed out, so many factories are in a soup as far as the raw material is concerned. The Minister has admitted that about 35,000 ba.es or whatever it is are under custody. The raw material is required for the factories where thousands of people are employed. Is he going to wait till the CBI report comes and then release those things or is he going to take action immediately? This raw material must be released and supplied to those people who run the factories.

What is the plan of the Minister as far as giving raw material to the industry is concerned? Even today there is a shortage. As my hon. friend, Mr. Modi, has pointed out, in Ludhiana and other places there is shortage of raw material. What action is the Minister gonig to take, *i.e.*, short-term arrangement, to make available the raw material required by them? Also I would like to know about the time-limit of CBI, whether it is a complete reference to CBI and as to the subject of inquiry.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is difficult to put any time-limit for investigation. It is for the CBI people to go into it. They alone can suggest how long it will take. The suggestions given by the hon. Member will be passed on to the CBI. I cannot commit myself on behalf of the CBI.

About the release of bales there is no question of evidence. The Magistrate has to go into it; it is for the CBI to say when it will be in a position to release those bales. Today it is in the possession of Customs. When CBI starts the inquiry, it will go to the CBI, then they will be in a position to say when the bales will be released. This difficulty is there. As has been said earlier, our industry may suffer for some time. Other alternatives can be found. It will be my endeavour to see that the industry does not suffer. Moreover, I will say this. The rags are mostly used for cheap blankets, cheap jersies, etc., which are used for domestic purposes. Apart from these, Ludhiana is known to export woollen products. Therefore, I will not deny that the industry will not be affected. It might be affected. But it will be our endeavour to see that the industry does not suffer. Both the things cannot be there. We want an inquiry and prosecution of the offender; rightly so; I also want it. If, in that, some dislocation is caused, then we have to accept it.

The hon. Member wanted to know about the role of STC. STC have evolved a procedure under which they arrange purchase of shoddy rags on competitive, global tenders. The samples are approved by the users. The consignments are also transferred to the allottes over highseas as in the case of many other commodities. The second role is this. STC were aware of the likely import of usable garments against licences issued for rags, and it was for this reason that they wrote to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, on 27th May, 1971 suggesting constitution of an inter-departmental committee comprising of customs officials, Textiles Committee and STC officials for inspection of the imported rags consignments before clearance. Since STC does not directly handle the imported cargo on arrival, it is not in a position to know the contents of it. STC charges a nominal commission of three per cent. (*Interruptions*). About the other things, they are separate questions. The question of integrity of the officials of the STC can be looked into. But, by and large, STC is doing good work and we should not run down this public sector unit which has established a record of its own.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, एक बड़ा राष्ट्रीय गोल-माल प्रकाश में आया है, लेकिन यह सोचना गलत होगा कि यह गोल माल केवल इसी साल हुआ है। कई वर्षों से सिल-सिलाये कपड़े लाए जा रहे हैं। विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय को न मालूम हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। कस्टम इस प्रकार के कपड़े लाने की छूट देता रहा है। जैसे जैसे हमारा निर्यात बढ़ता गया और विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय ने पूरी कोशिश की है कि निर्यात बढ़े, उस निर्यात के बदले में उन को छूट दी गई कि वह 60 प्रतिशत माल विदेशों से ला सकते हैं और उस माल में कहा गया है कि वह रैग्स ला सकते हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे कि रैग्स के नाम पर सिले सिलाए कपड़े पहले से आते रहे हैं। इउ बार जो बाजार में उन की बाढ़ आई है उस की वजह यह है कि इस बात निर्यात भी बढ़ा है और आयात भी बढ़ा है। पहले जो निर्यात 4 करोड़ का था वह अब 14 करोड़ का हो गया है और 14 करोड़ का निर्यात करने वालों को इस बात की छूटदी है कि वह 60 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से विदेशों से माल ला सकें। मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि सिले सिलाए कपड़े पहले से आते रहे हैं और जो लाने वाले हैं वे तर्क यह देते हैं कि हम तो साहब, फटे फटे लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन के यहां फटे मिलते ही नहीं है और अगर वह फटे की जगह सिले देने को तैयार हैं तो वह हम ले आते हैं क्यों कि हमें उन का उपयोग करने की जरुरत है। मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसा वक्तव्य दिया है जैसे यह समस्या पहली बार आई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्होंने निर्यात के लाइसेंस दिए तो क्या वह जो सामान भेजते हैं, स्वैटर भेजते हैं, शाल भेजते हैं, उन के लिए कच्चे माल का भी प्रबंध उन के मंत्रालय ने किया है? सरकार चाहती है कि स्वेटर बाहर जायें, शाल बाहर जांये लेकिन जिस कच्चे माल से वह माल बनेगा और बाहर भेजा जायगा वह कच्चा माल उपलब्ध नहीं है। कच्चे माल को बाहर से लाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया और रैग्स क्या है, उसकी बडी बडी परिभाषा की जा रही है। कोई मुझे आक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी खोल कर दिखा रहा था कि रैग्स में पुराने कपडे भी आ सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहाता हूं कि यह निर्यात आयात नीति कैसे है कि निर्यात के बढाने पर तो जोर दिया जाता है लेकिन उस के लिए कच्चा माल देश में उपलब्ध होना चाहिए उस का प्रबन्ध नहीं करते क्या कारण है कि निर्यात बढता जा रहा है और सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया कि यह 60 प्रतिशत माल अगर लाने की छूट दी जायेगी तो इस का दुरुपयोग होगा और आज मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। वह कहते हैं कि व्यापारी भ्रष्ट हैं, सरकारी अफसर भी भ्रष्ट हैं, गोलमाल कर सकते हैं, । मगर जिन्होंने इस नीति को निर्धारित किया वे भी इस जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते। अभी एलान किया गया कि सी०बी०आई० एन्क्वायरी करेगी। कई मंत्रालय इस में शामिल हैं। सी०बी०आई० छोटी छोटी मछलियों को भले ही पकड़ लें मगर बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छों का क्या होगा? सी०बी०आई० उन का स्पर्श नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सारे गोलमाल की जांच के लिए एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी होनी चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी की मदद के लिए सी०बी०आई० की सहायता ली जा सकती है। अभी कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य ने कहा कि कोई भी दोषी हो, अफसर दोषी हों, मंत्री दोषी हो, उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिए। मैं उन के इस कथन का स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन क्या सी०बी०आई० की एन्क्वायरी किसी मंत्री को पकड़ सकती है? मैं ऐसा नहीं कह रहा हूं कि मंत्री महोदय दोषी हैं। मेरी कामना है कि वह बिलकुल निर्दोष साबित हों और मंत्री महोदय ने माना कि यह मामला इसी साल का नहीं है जब वह मंत्री नहीं थे तब से यह चल रहा है। इसलिए पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी आप बनाइए, मेरी प्रार्थना है और अगर पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी आप नहीं न बनाना चाहते तो आप यह मामला भी पी०ए०सी० को सौंप सकते हैं जिस में सभी दलों के सदस्य हैं और पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी इस मामले पर चर्चा कर सकती है, जांच कर सकती है। उस की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने बहस के लिए आ सकती है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप तो चेयरमैन रहे हैं, कर सकते हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यदि आप कहें तो हम सब कुछ कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जो बात कही न जाती हो वह कहते हैं कि स्पीकर कर सकते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Can the Chairman take it up *suo motu*?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can refer it, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER: The House can.

SHRI PILOO MODI (Godhra): I am referring it to you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं दो तीन प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं जरा विदेश व्यापार मंत्री ध्यान दें। उन्हें पता है कि जो बाहर सामान भेजते हैं और जो माल लाते हैं उन की दो श्रेणियां हैं। एक तो शाडी मिल आनर्स हैं और दूसरे निर्माता हैं और निर्यातक हैं। जो माल बाहर भेजता है उसे भी कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 26 शाडी मिल वालों को इस बात की छुट्टी दे दी है कि वह अपना माल उठा लें। क्या कस्टम से कहा गया है कि उन को माल देने से पहले उस माल को फाड़ दें, चीर दें और वह माल ले जा सकते हैं। अगर ऐसा किया गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बाकी के जो लोग हैं उन का माल सरकार जब्त करे या इस समय अपने अधिकार में रखे इस का क्या औचित्य है? नीति सब के लि क होनी चाहिए। पुराने कपड़े वालों को दोहरे गज से नापने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हू कि एन्क्वायरी के चलते हुए अगर माल पड़ा रहेगा तो पंजाब में जो संकट आया है कारखानों के बन्द होने का, मजदूरों के बेकार होने का उस संकट को हल करने के लिए

क्या किया जायगा ? क्या सरकार के लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि अगर मिले सिलाए कपड़े आए हैं तो उन की चिन्दियां बना कर कच्चे माल के रूप में उन्हें उपयोग करने की छूट दे दे ? आवश्यकता हो तो उन पर पेनाल्टी लगाई जा सकती है, उन को दंडित किया जा सकता है। लेकिन भ्रष्ट उद्योग-पतियों की करतूतों के लिए उद्योग नष्ट हो जाय, मजदूर, संतप्त हों इस का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात की पुष्टि करें कि क्या यह सच है कि यह विवाद कई महीनों से चल रहा है और कभी विदेश मंत्रालय, कभी वित्त मंत्रालय, कभी कस्टम वाले, कभी एक्ससाइज वाले कोई फैसला नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि माल जो पड़ा है उस का फैक्टरी वाले और अन्य जो एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं वह उपयोग कर सकें, इसका कोई रास्ता अभी तक नहीं निकल सका। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अगर जाच चलेगी तो हमे सबूत के लिए माल चाहिए, माल की एक सूची बनाई जा सकती है। उस माल के जो टुकडे कर के दिए जाने हैं वह दिए जा सकते हैं। और मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का रास्ता निकालना होगा कि जिन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार किया है वह दंडित किए जायें और भविष्य मे इस प्रकार का, भ्रष्टाचार न हो सके इस का प्रबंध किया जाय। लेकिन साथ ही मजदूरों को किसी प्रकार की हानि न उठानी पड़े।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वाजपेयी जी ने जो बातें उठाई वह दो तरह की हैं। एक तो इन का यह कहना है कि उद्योग कैसे चलेगा, मजदूरों की क्या हालत होगी यह सब से ज्यादा चिन्ता की बात है। उन के साथ मैं भी यह चिन्ता रख रहा हूं। उनको मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से वह इस विषय में सोचते हैं हम लोग भी सोचते हैं। तरह तरह के सुझाव हमारे सामने आये और हम ने भी रक्खे हैं कि ऐसा किया जाय कि इन्वेंट्री बना कर उस को रिलीज करें, म्यूटिलेट कर के, तोड़ ताड कर के उस को मिल को दे दें।

दूसरी बात यह हुई कि उस को मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने लावें। हर तरह की बातें आई। दो तीन कान्फ्रेंस हम ने कीं जिन में सी०बी० आई० के डायरेक्टर आये, सैंट्रल बोर्ड आफ रेवेन्यू के जो सब से बड़े अधिकारी हैं, उस के चेयरमैन, वह आये, हमारे स्पेशल सेक्रेटरी आये। सभी लोग बैठे और उन्होंने सोचा कि कोई अल्टर्नेटिव रास्ता निकाला जाये जिससे हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन पर कोई आघात न आये। बहुत सी बातें हुई। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। दो तरह की बाते हुई। हम लोगों ने फैसला किया कि जितनी भी इसकी आलोचना हो उसको हमे सहना होगा। इंटेग्रिटी की बात भी उठाई जाय और इंडस्ट्री की बात भी की जाये। हम लोगों ने काफी सोचा था। और इस को कहने में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि हमारी हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि हम छोड़ दें या यह कहें कि इस को इस तरह से करो। हम ने सोचा कि सीधा रास्ता यह है कि सी०बी०आई०से कहा जाय कि वह अपनी राय दे और वह

[श्री एल० एन० मिश्र]

जो राय दे उस को हम करें क्योंकि अखबारों में से जैसे हवा बांधी गई और जिस तरह से संसद सदस्यों ने चिट्ठी लिखी उस को हम लोग समझते हैं। उस से ऐसा वातावरण बनाया गया मानो कोई पार्टी इन्वाल्व्ड है। कांग्रेस पार्टी है, एलेक्शन फंड है। आज के ही अखबार में निकला है, श्री वाजपेयी का अखबार है, आप उस को उठा कर देख लीजिए। हम लोग भी राजनीति के आदमी हैं और राजनीति में रहना चाहते हैं। अगर इस तरह की बातें उठाई जायेंगी तो दिक्कतें पैदा होंगी। आप इससे भाग नहीं सकते। लेकिन हमारा यह प्रयास होगा कि किसी तरह की छूट न हो। इन्क्वैरी बना कर कुछ कर सकें तो करें या सी०बी०आई० से करवाने की कोशिश करें। लेकिन उन के रास्ते में कोई दखल नहीं दे सकता। जो रास्ता वह बतलायेंगे उसी रास्ते से हम काम करेंगे।

जहां तक कच्चा माल लाने की बात है, जब हम एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाते हैं तो उस के लिये इम्पोर्ट भी होता है। लेकिन उसका जो आंकड़ा बतलाया गया है वह सही नहीं है। इस साल 34 करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है वुलेन गार्मेंट्स का, 14 करोड़ का नहीं हुआ है। दूसरी बात यह है कि हम रिप्लनिशमेंट देते हैं 7 परसेंट। वुलेन कार्पेट्स के लिये 15 से 40 परसेंट देते हैं और वुलेन टक्सटाइल पर 70 फीसदी देते हैं, वुलेन होजरी पर 60 परसेंट और रेडी मेड गार्मेंट्स पर 52 परसेंट की छूट है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 14 करोड़ की होज़िअरी है।

श्री एल० एल० मिश्र : मैंने अपने ओरिजिनल स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि अगर कोई 100 रुपये का माल बेचे तो 60 रुपये उन्हें दे दिये जायेंगे जिससे वह चार चीजें ला सकते हैं। वूल टाप्स, शाडी रैग्ज़, रा वूल ऐंड वूल वेस्ट। इसलिये कच्चा माल लाने के लिये जो सुविधायें हम देते हैं और एक्सपोर्ट से जो कमाते हैं उस से रिप्लेनिशमेंट देते हैं। इसके अलावा 15–16 करोड़ रुपये का ऊन मंगा कर देते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य हमारी व्यापारिक सन्धियों को पढ़ते होंगे तो उनको मालूम होगा कि जो ऊन उगाने वाले देश हैं उन सबों से हम कच्चा ऊन मांगते हैं, क्वालिटी ऊन मांगते हैं। आस्ट्रेलिया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां आये थे। उनसे हमने बात की और उन्होंने कहा कि हम देंगे। इसलिये ऐसी बात नहीं है कि करे योजना नहीं। (**व्यवधान**)

जहां तक यह सवाल है कि यह बात पहली बार हुई है, यह बात सही है कि इस मात्रा में पहली बार माल पकड़ा गया है। (**व्यवधान**) लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि यह पहली बार नहीं है। यह चीज 1968 से चल रही है। तीन वष बाद 1971 में एस०टी०सी०वालों से खबर आई। यहां पर मैं यह चीज बतला देना चाहता हूं कि पहले इतनी मात्रा में यह चीज नहीं आती थी। इसके लिए तीन फैक्टर जिम्मेदार हैं। एक तो कर लगा दिया है, ड्यूटी लगा दी है और दुनिया में ऊन 250 प्रतिशत मंहगा हो गया है। हमारी सरकार

ने भी ड्यूटी लगा दी है। जब ऊन लाना उनके लिये संभव नहीं रहा तब वह लोग इस काम को करने लगे। सारा बिजनेस 13–14 करोड़ का होता है अगर सब जोड़ा जाये। इतने बड़े देश की एकानमी में इस तरह की बात कहना इस को मैग्निफाई करना है। यह ठीक है कि इस मामले में सख्ती होनी चाहिये, लेकिन अगर इस तरह से अतिरंजित करके इस चीज को रक्खा जाये तो आखिर इस देश की एकानमी चलेगी कैसे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यहां पर छूट देने की बात कही गई। अगर छूट देने की बात होती तो क्या हम देते नहीं ? हमने किसी को भी छूट नहीं दी है और न देने वाले हैं। जिस ने भी अप को ब्रीफ किया है शायद उसमें ज्यादा समझ नहीं थी। पिछली जुलाई में श्री एच० लाल ने एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि इन मालों को म्यूटिलेट करके, तोड़ ताड़ करके जो काटेज इंडस्ट्री चलती है उनको दे दिया जाये। लेकिन वह भी जुलाई के महीने में सिफ 3 लाख रुपये का माल रिलीज हुआ। लेकिन हमने किसी को छूट नहीं दी है, न 26 को, न 24 को, न 2 को और न एक को।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. He did not clarify why Government did not take any steps before this was brought to notice in the press.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am not putting a question....

MR. SPEAKER: What else is he doing? I am sorry. I cannot allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: **

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record. No member should speak without my permission.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): It is necessary that the most deterrent punishment is given to those who have tried to contravene the rules. Now that it has grown in proportions, a most through probe has to be made of the same. All the same, I do not think that a lot of time is needed for it. The CBI inquiry is welcome. The assurance of the Minister is welcome. All the same, the stock should be confiscated, multilated and released in order that the industry in Punjab does not suffer. The Minister should also make through his Intelligence the deepest probe to find out how it is done so that in future this sort of thing is prevented, the import of woollen garments is stopped. I would like to know what steps the Minister is taking in this direction.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have answered most of the questions. The only thing remaining is about the future. We have not yet decided finally; we will examine it and try to make it—I cannot say foolproof—as possible.

**Not recorded.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ने कहा था कि पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी इस की जांच करे। क्या मंत्री महोदय को पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी मे विश्वास नही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेंट मे भी एक विजिलैंस विंग बना दिया जाये।

12.59 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON SHRI K. MANOHARAN, M.P. AT MADRAS AIRPORT

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K. Manoharan. He has given notice of a Motion of Privilege.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras-North): Mr. Speaker, what I am going to say or read is a direct passionate appeal to the conscience of the member of this House (*Interruptions*). I request my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, to have some patience. What I am going to say is from the bottom of my heart, with a mental anguish.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I did not say anything.

13 hrs.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring to your notice an incident that took place at the Mennambakkam airport last evening when I was proceeding to emplane for Delhi for attending the Parliament session today. About 30 hooligans....**

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wavdiwash): Sir, I rise on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: I will call you after he finishes the statement.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: A point of order cannot wait for his finishing his statement. (*Interruptions*). The point of order cannot wait till he finishes his statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K MANOHARAN: May I proceed, Sir?

MR SPEAKER: Just a minute. I think this point of order raised by Mr. Viswanathan has much weight in it. I would be very happy if you just mention the names of the people or the group of people, but to bring in certain names of certain dignitaries ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: **

He is a defector. He has defected from the DMK party.** He talks about conscience. He has sold his conscience.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been listening point of order?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): Sir, on a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have been listening in this House to all the Members but then—(*Interruptions*).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Till Monday last he was in the DMK.

MR. SPEAKER: When he is hurt, he has the right to bring it to this House as a Member.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let him withdraw it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair, *vide* Col. No. 223.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Let me finish it. I am glad that I have been for so many years with my good friends, and they had an opportunity to attack me behind my back for the past so many years. But now it has occurred to them to come out in the open and attack me I must swallow it. Happily I swallow the bitter pill. (*Interruptions*) I can tell the names of the people. I can tell you. Panchaksharam; my friend Mr Sezhiyan knows him; and R C. Mathu; Mr. Sezhiyan knows him, perhaps I think Mr. Viswanathan may not know because he is a new entrant to the party. Now, about 30 hooligans**

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: On a point of order. I have to explain.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am not yielding.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: He need not yield.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Viswanathan, do not interrupt him. I will call you later.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: While the privileges of the Members should be protected, the same privileges should not be misused and abused like this, to drag the name of the Chief Minister--

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: ** Pounced upon me as soon as I alighted from the car in the portico of the airport. (*Interruptions*). Two members of the gang strangled my threat, while some others went to the extent of getting hold of and squeezing my testicales. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Speaker, the only disqualification from which I am suffering is I cannot speak untruth.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Here is the only Harischandra in this Parliament, because he has defected from the party.

MR. SPEAKER: We are all Harischandras unless otherwise proved.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: These were deliberate attempts preplanned to physically liquidate me before I got into the plane for reaching Delhi. I can identify all these people.

It is well known that I have joined the ADMK and gave full support to that Party's struggle against corruption and undemocratic methods of the Tamil Nadu Ministry led by Shri Karunanidhi. Shri Karunanidhi is using machinery as also rowdy gangs to liquidate those who oppose his misrule. . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: Are we going to allow this? There must be an end to this.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Two days ago a gang of about 200 people marched on my house in Madras to terrorise me and prevent me from acting according to my conscience.... (*Interruptions*). One of the close friends of Shri Karunanidhi, *viz.*, Shri Minor Mosses, former Mayor of Madras came to my house with some rowdy elements one night and he terrorised me and said he would take away my life if I dare to oppose Shri Karunanidhi and join the ADMK.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: **We cannot tolerate his non-sense going on in this House. He should not take advantage of this opportunity in this House. You have allowed him to move a privilege motion and he is making a political speech...... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you only to mention the facts of the assault on you and the consequent obstruction caused to you. So far as your inter-party quarrels are concerned, I think you may leave them apart and confine yourself only to the assault. You are an experienced Member.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair, *vide* col. No. 223.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order. Some words have been used which you might not have heard; I do not know.**
He should withdraw that or it should know.**

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I shall remember Mr. S. M. Banerjee having called Mr. Humayun Kabir ** a renegade and......(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Did I not withdraw it? He knows it also......(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That word is unparliamentary; that will not form part of the record. Now, please be brief and confine only to the incident; you are an experienced Member.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: What happened in the airport last evening is, according to me, only a culmination of these attempts against my life. I am unable to understand how these people were able to collect inside the portico of Meenambakkam airport without the knowledge of the police. It will not be far from truth if I presume that the police was deliberately conniving with the hooligans due to fear of the Chief Minister.**

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Mr. Speaker, yesterday, a Jan Sangh Councillor in Delhi was beaten. Can he say that the Prime Minister sent a few persons to beat him? What is this? It is nothing but non-sense. He is maligning the name of the Chief Minister of a State who is not here to defend himself. It should be expunged.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not mention such things.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am concluding; I therefore request that the matter should be taken up by this House as a breach of privilege so that the Tamil Nadu police may be directed to give adequate protection to Members of Parliament who are targets of attack by the ruling DMK partymen led by Shri Karunanidhi.

I thank you.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Shri E. R. KRISHNAN travelled in the same plane. He was present at the time of the incident. You can hear him also. He is also a member of the House. Can Mr. Manoharan exaggerate all the incidents?

MR. SPEAKER: Whenever a member is assaulted while on the way to attend the session of the House, we have been normally entrusting it to the Committee of Privileges.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I would request you to maintain uniform standards in all cases. Sometime back in the case of Dr. Saradish Roy, he wrote to you also but no step was taken.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me make the position very clear. When a member is on his way to attend the session of the House there is a different procedure as compared to when the House is not in session.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: This shirt will show how I have been manhandled by the police.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: He is a very good actor.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let him act outside the House, not inside the House.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): I happened to travel by flight No. ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you yet. Let me deal with this first. You can do it after the leave is granted or not granted.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair, vide col. No. 223.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): What I wish to emphasise is this. When a complaint of this nature is made, it must be made in a correct manner It should be confined only to that particular matter Here you are referring to all manner of people who are not members of this House. You attribute motives. You might say that hooligans attacked you But can you say.** It is not proper By all means it can be said that he was prevented by certain people from coming here, that he was assaulted All these things can be said. I think the other portion should be deleted It i for you to consider it

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) As a Member of Parliament I wanted to address a meeting within my constituency An attempt was made to annihilate me. When I wrote to you in the matter, that letter reached you after one month Then there was a cock-and-bull story. In this case, has any reference been made to the Tamil Nadu Government or *suo motu* you are allowing it to be raised?

MR. SPEAKER: Normally, we have been very sympathetic on these questions. There is no controversy about it.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: What was done in my case?

MR. SPEAKER: When Parliament is not in session there is no case of Member coming to attend the House .....(*Interruptions*). In such cases, we normally refer the matter to the Minister for information and the information supplied by the Minister is placed before the House so that it can take a decision. There is no option for the Speaker in such cases I have been following the normal practice. So, in this case also I leave it to the House for its leave.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the motion?

MR SPEAKER: It is a motion of privilege.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Shri Basu made a reference to an attempt to assault him Parliamentary activity need not be confined to attending the session He can go to the constituency in the course of his parliamentary activities

MR SPEAKER: That you can consider and you can amend the rule. When a Member is obstructed on his way to attend the session of Parliament, it is taken as a breach of privilege I am putting before the House the motion He says "I want to move a motion of privilege on the assault made on me last evening at Meenambakkam airport" Then he has given a long explanatory letter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Motion against whom?

MR SPEAKER. He has mentioned it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not in the motion

MR SPEAKER: He can add it. He has mentioned it in the explanatory letter sent to me.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indian): Sir, I have listened with pain to what is happening here. I am not holding a brief either for the ADMK or DMK. But, as Shri Patel was pleased to point out, on which you have not given a ruling,....

MR. SPEAKER: The undesirable part will be deleted.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair, *vide* col. No. 223.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Please hear me. Certain allegations of serious offences were made against** I want to know whether he is also to be indicated because you say all the names have been mentioned. Is he to be indicated? I am raising it as a matter of principle. Personally, I do not think this sort of allegations should have been permitted by you. Now you are saying you are allowing it. The motion refers to the main instigators also. I want to know whether you are allowing that. What is happening in this country?

MR. SPEAKER: I made it very clear in the beginning. I invited Shri Manoharan's attention to it and I told him that he should avoid it. Then, other hon. Member raised it, as he has raised it. I will have to delete that part. The main allegation is against the persons who actually did it. It will be seen later on as to how to proceed in this matter. It is for the House to decide.

Now, Mr. Manoharan, your privilege motion should be very specific..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of order, Sir.

Although I have all my sympathy for our colleague, Mr. Manoharan, and for that matter for any Member—being assaulted or, in any way, being prevented from discharging his duties as a Member of Parliament, and, certainly, it is the duty and obligation of the House to protect him and to take up the matter, I want to draw your attention to one thing, and that is that in a hurry you should not create a precedent which may, in future, affect the propriety of this august House. In this connection, I want to draw your attention to the case of Shri Ajit Kumar Saha and some other friends...... (*Interruptions*). When he was assaulted and there was almost an attempt at murder ,he brought the same kind of privilege motion before the House. Unfortunately, at that time, the House did not show that much sympathy as he deserved as a Member of the House, irrespective of any party consideration.

From that stand point, I feel, in regard to the issue that has been raised by Mr. Manoharan—certainly, it deserves the attention of the House—you should not in a hurry create such a precedent to accept it immediately. In your wisdom, you have pointed out that in his statement, he has mentioned certain dignitaries of a State and those portions should be deleted. This House has the right to know which of the portions have been expunged and which portions have remained. After that, the House can take up the matter for proper disposal of the issue

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I want to say one thing I am not going into the merits of the case All I want to say is that a uniform standard should be applied whenever such cases are reported to the House. Previously, in Mr Ajit Kumar Saha's case He first got the police report and then took up the case here The same standard should be applied to this case also There should be a uniform standard to be applied in all such cases Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu also made a complaint and that case is still pending

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House to decide

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Let us have full facts first Let us apply a uniform standard in all such cases. Let us judge a case as per uniform standard. That is the practice that has been followed hitherto by the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप तामिलनाडु सरकार का स्पष्टीकरण क्या है इसका पता लगा लें और इस मामले पर फिर विचार किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस को सीधे प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजने के

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

मैं हक में नहीं हूं। अगर अभी तक की परम्परा यह है कि इस तरह के मामलों के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को लिखते रहे हैं, उन से तथ्यों की जानकारी लेते रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस मामले में कोई अपवाद करने की जरूरत नहीं है और इसका दूसरा पहलू यह है, आपने अभी कहा कि इस में मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में जो भी हवाला है वह निकाल दिया जायेगा, फिर मुझे लगता है कि यह प्रिविलेज मोशन कुछ प्राइवेट सिटिज़ेन्स के खिलाफ होगा। अगर वह मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ है तब तो बात दूसरी है। लेकिन अगर प्राइवेट सिटिजेन्स के खिलाफ है तो पुलिस ने उनको रोका था नहीं रोका, उन को क्यों इकट्ठा होने दिया गया, इसके बारे में राज्य सरकार से जानकारी प्राप्त करके कोई फैसला करना ज्यादा उचित होगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Mr. Sezhiyan has just now mentioned that a uniform standard should be adopted By that he has implied that uniform standard is not being adopted; that means, a double standard has been adopted. (*Interruptions*). Why is this discrimination? Is it because he is a big man and I am a small man? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): On a point of order.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Let me deal with the point of order that has already been raised.

We have been following, I must say, a practice. In the last House many matters came here. I have a number of them to quote. When I said that they might go to Government for report, the House went on opposing it, violently. (*Interruptions*). Not on one occasion, but on a number of occasions. They wanted it to be decided then and there; they asked me to put it then and there. Now there are two things. So far as I have knowledge of the procedure as laid down by May and others the question of privilege exists when a Member is obstructed from attending the meeting of the House In other cases where assaults have taken place when the House is not in Session, normally there was no case of privilege....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Parliamentary Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: Same. Parliamentary Committee or House or any work connected with the performance of the duties of this House. In this case, Mr. Manoharan left last night and he alleges obstruction on the way. In other cases it happened when the House was not sitting. It is for you to decide. I can call a meeting...... (*Interruptions*). I will have to go through that, what made it a different case. I am sorry, I do not contradict it. But I know, Shri Ajit Kumar Saha was shown everything; everything went with his knowledge so far as the House was concerned. In this case also it is not my ruling. I leave it to the House. But before that, I do not want to lay down anything which may be a different matter from the practice we have been following.... (*Interruptions*). Do not give it a definite shape of practice so that you are bound for ever. Some situation may arise which may be more serious and in which case you will say, 'just now'. So, please be careful about it. Do not

make a very definite rule. Let us be flexible on these matters. All that I can do is, we can postpone this, if you like. Mr Manoharan can bring it later on, or, if you want to oppose it, I have no option left. But I would still request you not to make it a rule. Leave it with some flexibility because in future certain urgent cases may arise where you need not always say, 'Send it to the Government concerned, send it to the officers concerned for making inquiries'. There is no question of one standard here and one standard there (*Interruptions*) It is not a question of doing it Not at all (*Interruptions*). Do I mean it? Do not take it personally I have nothing to say (*Interruptions*). Some M P may be going somewhere else (*Interruptions*) and may be involved in certain difficulties

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Not when you go to the night club, but when you perform the parliamentary duties

MR SPEAKER. In Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu's case they were going to address a Party meeting

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU No, Sir

MR SPEAKER: . or conference ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have got a wrong impression.

MR SPEAKER: When you go to address public meetings, there are sometimes obstructions, but every obstruction is not brought to this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is within my constituency.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Kindly write to the Tamil Nadu Government to find out the facts.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS *rose*—

अध्यक्ष महोदय पब्लिक मे जो जल्से होते है, वहा कई झगडे हो जाने है । जनसंघ, कांग्रेस बहुत दफा आपस मे झगड पडते है और मीटिंग नही होने देते । क्या हर बात इस हाउस मे आयेगी ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Not so simple, Sir. An attempt was made on my life.

MR SPEAKER If that is an attempt made on you

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU When I was coming to Delhi

MR SPEAKER Here he was coming to attend the House

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU In my case you had decided that it should go to the West Bengal Government but in this case it is not necessary.

MR SPEAKER Your case is entirely different.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore) No question of '*Gadbad*'.

MR. SPEAKER: He was coming to the airport to take the plane to Delhi to attend the Parliament session. मीटिंग मे जो झगडे हो जाते है उनका मनोहरन साहब के मामले मे कैसे मुकाबला हो सकता है ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In Assansol station, Shri Ajit Kumar Saha, a Member of this House, was detained and manhandled while he was coming to attend a Parliament-

ary Committee meeting. That case you referred to the West Bengal Government and when their report came, then only you referred it to the Privileges Committee. This case also you should treat in the same manner.

MR. SPEAKER: Perhaps, at that time the House was not sitting.

SHRI S A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Unfortunately, the basic important question of the Member's privilege is being overlooked. Unfortunately, Mr Manoharan himself is responsible for this Unfortunately, again, this is having political overtone . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In Mr. Saha's case before you sent it to the Privileges Committee you wrote to the West Bengal Government.

MR. SPEAKER: What I am saying is, do not have a rule on it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Why not?

MR SPEAKER. I leave it to the House.

SHRI S A SHAMIM: Sir, I am a part of the House.

This House cannot be a party to a Party's internal squabbles that are going on in Tamil Nadu But that does not mean that the privileges of a Member as a Member should be minimised. So, my friends on this side or on that side should not view the whole matter from the political ideology they profess. The basic question is that if a Member has been assaulted, I think this House could agree that proper action should be taken . . . (*Interruptions*). Unfortunately, the Congress Members on the other side are betraying unnecessarily their sympathy for a political ideology . (*Interruptions*). This is the half truth . . .

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): No, no.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The Members of the DMK are unnecessarily protesting as to whether this matter should be referred to Privileges Committee. What I want this House to be impressed upon is this. This particular question should be viewed from the point of view of the Members' privilege. We should come to the point whether the Members' privilege has been breached or not I want both sides not to show extra sympathy or deny necessary sympathy. This matter should be looked upon from this angle, whether a Members' privilege has been affected or not Therefore, what I would submit is this. If you feel that this is a *prima facie* case, you can, in your own wisdom, refer it to the Privileges Committee. Therefore, why bring the question to the House? Once you bring the question here, then ideological and party issues come out.

You made a distinction between when the House is in session and when the House is not in session I don't agree with this interpretation. The Member continues to be a Member when he is discharging his duties as a Member He attends to the work of the Parliamentary Committee. He attends to that work when there is session or no session. If he is assaulted, then, it is a matter of breach of privilege. There is no doubt about it It should go to the Privileges Committee Sir, I will not use the word 'double standard', but I will use the word 'different standard'. Different standards were adopted in the case of Mr Halder and Mr. Saha. If you set up this precedent now I would welcome that, that is, that whenever any Member complains that he has been assaulted, that should be referred to the Privileges Committee. But I am going to be also assaulted very soon. (*Interruptions*). This must go to the Privileges Committee.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): We have got three questions before us. It relates to the dignity of the Member of this House. Is it a case of assault and prevention of coming to attend the session of Parliament? There are certain matters which were referred to, which are purely internal matters of the particular party, with which we are not at all concerned. Certain precedents have been quoted; certain other precedents have been cited. What I would request is only this. Now, it is lunch time. You may kindly consider my request. Mr. Manoharan may also amend his motion properly and then we can take it up. My only plea is this that merely something being some kind of a precedent in the past should not be allowed to determine or to influence our judgement in the present case That is all that I wish to say.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN. I happened to be in fight No. 440 ...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing him The term 'double standard' is such an abhorrent thing that even when the rules permit me and even when the rules give me the discretion, there also, I am afraid of this 'double standard'. After all, when the discretion is to be used, you have to take into consideration the situation as it exists and certain circumstances as they are today. Now, I should make it very clear that when a Member is obstructed in the performance of his duties, in service to this House, it is certainly a clear breath of privilege. Whether it is a Committee or in the case of the House makes no difference, that remains the same. But so far as the Member, as a political figure, is concerned, so far as his role as a political worker is concerned, it falls outside, I don't think it extends to Parliament. For Parliamentary Service, it does extend but not his political functions. We have to make a little demarcation over this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: That you can decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What you are saying is self-contradictory.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I was being shadowed every time.

MR. SPEAKER: You establish a condition or you change the rule. when political parties hold......

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. What you have said, if I may point out humbly, is contradictory in itself. We cannot be separated from politics, There is no Member in this House who can be separated from politics.

MR. SPEAKER: As regards the question of attending a public meeting or going to a public meeting organised by his party, I do not think that it is a Parliamentary duty

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about constituency?

MR. SPEAKER. It is up to the Members later on to make a rule about it. But, so far, it does not exist either in May's Parliamentary procedure or anywhere else, If it is there, hon. Members can bring it to my notice.

AN HON. MEMBER It exists nowhere in the world.

MR. SPEAKER: The only question is whether when some thing happens while a Member is on his way to perform his duties or service to the House, we should fix for ever that whenever any motion of privilege comes, we should always refer it for the report or whether it should be left to the discretion of the Speaker. I leave it to the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: You can exercise your discretion.

MR. SPEAKER: If I use my discretion, I may use it sometimes for and sometimes against, and that should not be taken as double standard.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That was why on the last occasion I said that you may send it directly to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him lay down a standard, and I shall follow it. I shall not follow any standard: if the hon. Members lay down a standard, I shall follow it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You have already exercised your judgment....

SHRI PILOO MODY: On the last such occasion, I had made a suggestion that when a matter like this arises, the best thing for the House to do is to send the matter to the Privileges Committee, whether there is a privilege or not. We do not need to decide it, let the Privileges Committee look into it, prepare a preliminary report, send it back to the House and say whether there was privilege or there was no privilege. If there was no privilege, the matter can be dropped If there was privilege, it can pursue it and it can investigate the case. That would save a lot of time of the House. It will save a lot of bitterness, and it would not be necessary for the Congress Party to reveal which side of the struggle they are on.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There cannot be any blanket thing like that.

MR. SPEAKER: If whenever anything happens to a Member of Parliament outside, it should be raised here and it becomes a question of privilege. then there will be no end to such motions. He may have a little quarrel with any man in any small meeting; or he may go to his place or he may have any other obstruction or other difficulties of his own. So, one will have to make a clear-cut distinction about it. I can call a meeting of the Rules Committee, I can call a meeting of the General Purposes Committee; let hon. Members discuss it and lay down what should be done. But if they want me to exercise my discretion, at least I shall have to exercise it and see whether he was in the performance of his service to the House or not. My direction will work.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: In Shri Saha's case, you had sent the motion to the Government of West Bengal, and after ascertaining the facts, you were pleased to refer it to the Privileges Committee. I suggest that the same yard-stick may be adopted in other cases also. I suggest that this may be sent to the Government of Tamil Nadu for obtaining the views of the Government there ...(*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Who says 'No'? Let not my hon. friends forget one thing. Shri M. Karunanidhi is not the only Chief Minister. There are 17 Congress Chief Ministers....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Why should they say 'No'?....

SHRI PILOO MODY: They have utilised Shri M. Karunanidhi fully for four years, and now they have no use for him, and they can dispense with him.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): In this House, you are the only competent authority ...

MR. SPEAKER: I thank him very much, but I have to see whether I am competent or not.

So far as reference to people like the Chief Minister or others is concerned, I do not think you should bring it in your Motion. Your Motion should be very direct and factual....

AN HON. MEMBER: Purposeful.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Committee to decide. So far as this question is concerned, performance of his functions is not doubt service to the House. Rather than give a hasty decision, I will take this up tomorrow.

13.46 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram,

I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 —

(1) The Navy (Pension) (First Amendment) Regulations, 1972 published in Notification No SRO 180 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1972 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-3337/72]

(2) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No SRO 196 in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1972 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-3494/72]

(3) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No S.R.O 222 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1972 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-3494/72]

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL) SECOND AMENTMENT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): On behalf of Shri R K Khadilkar,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 410(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1972, under sub-section (5) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-3693/72]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PASSPORTS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act 1967 —

(i) The Passports (Third Amendment) Rules 1972, published in Notification No GSR 397(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1972

(ii) GSR 398(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1972

(iii) GSR 411(E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1972 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-3692/72]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES ACT

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952 —

(i) The Metalliferous Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No GSR 947 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1972

(ii) The Coal Mines (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No GSR 948 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August 1972 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-3693/72]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I beg to move the following:

> "That in pursuance of clause 3(vii) of the Rules and Regulations of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India *vice* Dr. A G. Sonar died"

MR SPEAKER The question is:

> "That in pursuance of clause 3(vii) of the Rules and Regulations of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India *vice* Dr. A G. Sonar died".

The motion was adopted.

13.47 hrs.

RE: FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: Bills to be introduced. Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde.— He is not present here. We will take it up after lunch recess.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. Regarding item No. 8, where is the Minister?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): This is a very grave matter. When he has given notice that he is going to introduce the Bill, he is expected to be here and respect the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are here waiting and we get only one-fourth of his remuneration.

MR. SPEAKER: Is he here?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): There are three Ministers in the Ministry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a breach of privilege of this House. It is an utter discourtesy and dishonour shown to the House Let this be placed on record. I am speaking as your most humble servant

MR SPEAKER: He is a very good friend of mine, but something happens to him when he is in that seat

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do you condone this?

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Are we going to tolerate the callous manner in which he has treated this House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister should be named.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): He may tell us the reason why he was absent.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: They do not give food. At least they should be here to introduce the Bill on food.

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate. I will give him one or two minutes at the most. If he does not come I shall disapprove of it. He has not given me any information. He should have informed me.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I do not know what has happened. There may be something.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: The Ministry has a Cabinet Minister and two other Ministers. But they go away without telling us. He should apologise, or withdraw from the House.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I certainly apologise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As a very humble servant of this House I would like to submit, I suggest, that the Minister should be named, and suspended for two days.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: For at least two days.

MR. SPEAKER: At least two days! I am sorry. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am sorry that for some reason he is not here. I do not know. We have been trying to contact him (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): This is not only a laughing matter The matter should not be left at that. They should come back and reintroduce it some time according to the rules. You, Sir, are aware of the procedure, and you have been practising eminently at the Bar. This should not be left at that.

MR. SPEAKER: He will have to come again

SHRI H N MUKERJEE· It lapses today as far as we are concerned and it goes. You should give them the direction. (*Interrputions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have completely disapproved of his absence Let me know what else I can do.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You suspended me for two days the other day. What about the Minister? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Shri Nurul Hassan.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN rose. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have moved on to the next item.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): It is not a question of mere disapproval. You have disapproved of it. But the question is, it falls through and he has to reintroduce it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not introduced. What else can I say? Can you give me any instance where I had to put it off? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am sorry; Mr. Shinde is a respected and dutiful Minister. Something has happened, and he has not been able to come here in time. Therefore, we have to reintroduce it at the most, but I do not know why they should make so much noise about it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All that I can say is, the Minister is absent. I do not approve of it. So far as the introduction of this Bill is concerned, it is not introduced. Nobody is there to introduce it. Now, the next item.

13.52 hrs.

INDIRA GANDHI UNIVERSITY BILL*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at Shillong.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at Shillong".

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 4, dated 16th November, 1972.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Sir, I have given notice opposing the introduction of this Bill. So many confusing things happen in this House. I am sorry I am trying everybody's patience including mine, but I am constrained to have to oppose the introduction of this Bill. It is a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating university at Shillong, an objective to which none of us can take the slightest exception, nor do I. I wish a university to be set up there; the quicker the better.

But on the margin and in the body of the Bill which I have here with me, I find it is called the Indira Gandhi University Bill. Now, I have nothing personal against the Prime Minister or anybody else in authority for that matter. And I know also that in so far as the Prime Minister's popularity with our people is concerned, she is for the time being a peerless personality. I know also, whether some of us like it or not, she has achieved a place in history, a place in the affections of our people, which is a very big thing

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Question.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: But I think there is a limit. I think that as long as we maintain certain principles of decorum, we should not give a nomenclature to our public institutions which happens to be the names of living individuals, however eminent, even if she happens to be the Prime Minster of this country. This is a principle which I press with particular vehemence on this occasion because I see in this country an atmospere of excessive adulation, and I wish you to remember that the cult of personality has been discovered by history not only to be aesthetically unsatisfactory but also politically mischievous, and if something like the cult of personality develops in this country, of which I see signs in so many directions, it would be a very wrong thing. As I said earlier, I have nothing personal against the Prime Minister, I do not hesitate to give a tribute when tribute is her due. I can quite understand that the people of this region—I got to know only this morning—have expressed a wish to have her name associated with the university. Possibly they thought of Jawaharlal Nehru and thought Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter having inherited to some extent his generous instincts would be the sort of person whose name might very well be associated with their university. I can quite appreciate that sort of sentiment.

I feel that the Prime Minister herself should come forward and put her foot down and see to it that this kind of nomenclature is not permitted; her name should not be utilised in this fashion. This should not be done; it gives a handle to the whole hordes of flatterers and sycophants who are running the show all over the place. I say this in spite of whatever political sympathies I might have with certain aspects of the Prime Minister's policies and programmes. I do not make a secret of it. But at the same time I feel that this sort of thing is wrong; it goes against the grains of decency. I remember Jawaharlal Nehru had written in his autobiography now at one time all sorts and songs would be composed; he would be called Bharat Ratna this, that and the other adjectives would be used then at his dinner table at home. Luckily there were people with a sense of humour. I do not see our specialist in humour here. They would say: Oh! Jewel of India, would you please pass the salt? They would laugh over it. I can understand those adjectives being used at the time of national struggle. I do not like the kind of adulation, excessive sycophantic adulation which is tarnishing the atmosphere of our political life today and this is one symptom. It is serious. It may appear to be a very small thing; I might be accused of making a mountain of a

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

mole hill. I do consider this a matter of principle. For that reason I waited with patience to say something in regard to this. I know I have been trying your patience, everybody's patience, my patience also. I feel that they should withdraw it and they should get the Prime Minister put her foot down and see to it that the name is changed. We have to set up a university in the north-eastern region for that part of our country. It might be after Arunachal, a very beautiful name. If some such name is devised, I shall be happy. Something ought to be done It would not make heavens fall if they go back and say to the Prime Minister what the House has been thinking in regard to this matter. Let him go back and discuss the matter and put before the House a Bill which would not carry the kind of nomenclature which is suggestive of something wrong and rotten in our political life.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to make one submission

MR. SPEAKER: He sent his name.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. I do not know whether this name has been given with the knowledge of the Prime Minister whether she knows it, whether she allows it.

MR SPEAKER: How is it a point of order?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a Central University which is being set up.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech, not a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a Central University and perhaps with the approval of the Government, and of the Cabinet, it is going to be set up. I do not know whether it has the approval of the Cabinet. This University is going to be named after the Prime Minister. I want to know whether the Government is entitled to name any Government institution after the Prime Minister or any Minister or even the President.

14 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a procedural matter. It is a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a procedural matter; it is a regular speech. A point of order is regarding the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a point of order whether any public undertaking or Government institution can be named after the Prime Minister or any Minister. This is not permissible.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not sitting down in spite of my request It is not a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Some steel mill will be named after Mr. Kumaramangalam. It will come

SHRI G G SWELL (Autonomous Districts): Sir, I understand that unless some member has sent his name saying that he wants to say something on this, you are not bount to call him—unless it is a point of order. This morning Mr. K. Marak came to me and said, "I am very much concerned and I would like to say something, about it" I think he has sent some kind of letter to you requesting permission to make some observations. I do not know whether you got it

MR SPEAKER: I did not get it.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: From the seat of the member to the chair of the Speaker, where could it have gone?

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting it from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs just now.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: I was told that he had sent the paper through the Chamber boy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very serious matter. This is not the first time it is happening.

MR SPEAKER: He told me that he has sent it when I am sitting here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Should it not come to you?

MR SPEAKER: We have this rule that all these things should come before 10 30.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Should it not go through you to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alepore) While you are sitting here, if a Member wishes to contact you through a letter, he can send it to you direct He can send it through the Marshall or somebody How does it reach the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I did not give it to the Speaker at all. A copy was marked to me.

SHRI G. G SWELL I know the case When Shri Marak contacted me in the morning. I told him to keep the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs informed by endorsing him a copy of the letter addressed to the Speaker. I think that is how he got it. But I am concerned with the other aspect. When a member sends a letter to the Speaker, it should go to him directly. Here is a case where one Member has sent a letter to the Speaker more than two hours ago. Still, the letter has not been placed before you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. I want to make a submission arising out of what has been said just now. This is not the first time it is happening. It has happened so frequently. We have been put at the mercy of people in your Secretariat. Letters are not answered and contradictory decisions are given. We come here as elected members not to be subservient to your Secretariat officials. Previously, the Short Notice Questions used to go to the Ministers directly. Now a check has been put. It is the same thing for half-an-hour-discussion and other things. The Secretariat has become the Secretariat of the Prime Minister. There are serious irregularities in our Secretariat and I suggest that some inquiry should be instituted. There should be a reshuffling of the whole Secretariat

MR SPEAKER: He can move a motion

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I am going to move a motion.

MR SPEAKER· You can give it in writing, make it specific The instructions are that all requests for inclusion in the agenda should reach office in the morning When I come here after 10 O' Clock they are placed before me. If anything comes to me after that time, I cannot see them because I am tied up here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I have with me here a copy of the letter which the hon. Member has written to the Speaker. In that letter he says:

> "I would like to have an opportunity to say a few words on Shri H. N. Mukerjee's objections to the introduction of Indira Gandhi University Bill."

When the Bill was not introduced, how could there be any objection? Was it in the air? Was it in imagination or dream? How could a member have a premonition that there is one gentleman, Professor H. N. Mukherjee, who is going to object to it and, on the basis of that premonition, write this letter? It is something strange. If I

[SHRI SAMAR GUHA]
may say so, how do you take into consideration such a letter? How has he written such a letter?

SHRI G. G. SWELL: When I received the Order Paper in the morning I found it mentioned very clearly on the side-line that Shri H. N. Mukerjee wants to oppose the introduction of this Bill. Shri Marak comes from that area and he was naturally upset when he learned that there will be opposition to the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): It is not mentioned in the Order Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: It is always before 10.30 A.M. After that, they are kept in the office.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir, this is really something very surprising. I never knew that the letter was written after it was known to the hon. Member that Mr. Mukerjee was going to oppose the introduction of the Bill. I have nothing against him. But this is something highly improper. How can he know I am opposing it or Mr. Mukerjee is opposing it unless Mr. Mukerjee himself has told either the Deputy-Speaker or the hon. Member that he was going to oppose it.

Sir, you will remember that I wanted to oppose a particular Bill and others wanted to support it. You never gave permission to those who wanted to support it. The provision in the Rules book is that if any Member wants to oppose the introduction of a Bill, he will give it in writing and only he will be given a chance to speak. Those who want to support it are not given the chance. That has been the practice in the House. Mr. Mukerjee wrote to you in advance that he would like to oppose the introduction of the Bill. If anybody wants to support it, why should he be given a chance? It is for the Minister to defend it. How could he write such a letter? I could have written another letter saying, since he is supporting the Bill, I am opposing him. He is opposing Mr. Mukerjee and I am opposing him. Will you give me a chance? This is something very surprising.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, your point of order is quite valid. The agenda is distributed in advance. When the agenda says that such and such Bills are going to be introduced, if any Member wants to oppose the introduction of it, he gives notice that he wants to oppose such and such a Bill which is coming up for introduction. The normal time of receipt by the office is before 10.30 A.M. In this case, it came before 10.30 A.M. The agenda had already been circulated. What the office does is that they put a typed slip on the agenda before the Speaker, the Deputy-Speaker and the Secretary. None else gets it. In half an hour, it is very difficult to circulate it. It appears that the hon. Member, Mr. K. Marak, came to know about it from either of these copies. The Deputy-Speaker says, he told him. After that, he seems to have sent a letter—it is typed—to me, to the office table. Normally, the office is instructed that those motions which come after 10.30 A.M. are not to be considered and they are treated as "not in time". A number of things are received, adjournment motions, Call Attention motions, etc. As I understand, thinking that it was "not in time". they kept it with them. If this is allowed, then there should be no condition for others. Why should others give before 10.30 A.M.? If anybody can give it at any time, why should this condition be laid that it must come before 10.30 A.M.? Why should it be 10.30 for others? We can then remove the condition, and anybody can pass on a slip and start speaking. This is the practice laid down. We have been following this practice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is it laid down?

MR. SPEAKER: This is the practice we have been following. It is already there. You give me an advanced notice and I say I have received such

and such names in the morning. That is all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are getting confused. It is not a motion. It is mere letter. Why is that thing coming in this manner? *(interruptions)*

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I do not understand why my name is being bandied about. I took the normal procedure

MR. SPEAKER: Your name is not bandied about

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I put in a notice opposing introduction. If anybody wanted to oppose the introduction, he could have sent a notice of a similar sort. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I also do not know. It is a guess work He thought you were opposing it

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. It is something more than a guess.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, I am sorry. If the hon. Member is very keen and if the House agrees, I can allow him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. If you accept this letter, it will cast a serious reflection on the working of the Parliamentary office. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I want to speak on the more substantive point that has been made. I can understand, things of a substantive nature which require motions—call-attention or anything like that must be sent to you before a particular time in the morning. Many of us are not even up by that time. That is beside the point. But to say that because of that rule all communications between the Chair and the members are severed for the rest of the day is not something that is acceptable.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I attend to it while I am attending to the other business of the House?

SHRI PILOO MODY: What you can attend to or cannot attend to is another matter. That should be put on your table.

The letter that is under question is a communication which is a further communication I have nothing to do with the subject-matter, what he has said in it. But to rule out all communications between the Chair and the House after a particular holy hour in the morning, for the rest of the day, would not be proper....

MR. SPEAKER: This is a direction. I am not doing it from my side. It is said here, 'before 10.30'.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is before 10.30? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Why should we waste the time of the House on these? These talks can take place in the Chamber or anywhere else. We are not here to listen to such talks. We have an item on the agenda. How long are you going to waste the time of the House? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not going to tolerate this dribble from Mr. Mukerjee any more. I do not care how senior he is or how much hair he has on his head. I will not have him comment on what I do in this Chamber. I am not here at his mercy. I think, he has to understand this once for all. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You cannot convert the entire House into a circus arena for Mr. Piloo Mody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: What is all this? We have to proceed item by item. Every time there is a point of orders. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wendiwash): Let us now adjourn, Sir.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: He is specialising in blackmailing the Chair into anything. Every day it is happening .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. On a point of order, Sir. It is not quite clear to us If a Member wants

MR SPEAKER Unnecessarily you have taken so much time After all, you have taken the lunch hour and you are going beyond the lunch hour There should be a limit to it (*Interruptions*) I am not going to allow anybo now Nothing any more

SHRI SAMAR GUHA On one thing

MR SPEAKER No more, please it

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Only one minute.. .

MR. SPPEAKER: No more, please. There is already a very clear direction on it

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Sir, on a point of order

MR SPEAKER That is not a point of order It is not a point of order whether a University is named Indira Gandhi Unive sity or no University How do you expect the Speaker to give any ruling on it? Please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA On a point of order .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order

MR SPEAKER: No point of order. Please sit down. Every time you obstruct the business of the House like this (*Interruptions*). Every day you are doing it. There is no limit to it The Minister will reply to it

SHRI SAMAR GUHA On a point of order, Sir .

MR SPEAKER When a point of order reaches the limit of obstruction, the Speaker can stop it

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I rise on a point of order, Sir **

MR SPEAKER Nothing from you, will go on record You are speaking without my permission

SHRI SAMAR GUHA You have allowed me

MR SPEAKER No, I did not allow you Will you please sit down or not? I am not allowing you Not a word of what you say will go on record because you are speaking without my permission

SHRI SAMAR GUHA **

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing you Will you please sit down? It is already 2.30 The lunch hour is gone Please sit down Will you please sit down or not? You are obstructing the House

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: ....

MR SPEAKER Go on I will keep sitting Not a word will go on record. I am not allowing you If you have any complaint, you can send it to me I will inquire into it

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: ....**

MR SPEAKER Kindly sit down or leave the House You are obstructing the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to make a submission, Sir.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: You said you had a point of order. I heard you, and I do not take it as a point of order. There the matter ends.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have not allowed me to put the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Please sit down. It is no point of order. You are obstructing the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can you give your ruling without hearing me?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the ruling. It is a question of my ruling There is a very clear direction here You are obstructing the proceedings of the House

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you kindly allow me only one minute . .

SHRI K. S CHAVDA (Patan). It is about a letter, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling on it. I am not given to be cowed down by shouting and obstruction. Please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Only one minute please....

MR. SPEAKER No, no. Never

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not going to challenge anything

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He is raising a point about a letter written by him, not about your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: It is about a letter which is substantially in the nature of a letter opposing the introduction. If the letter reaches after 10.30 such letters are always laid before me when I am not sitting in the House. During the session when some member wants to speak, he sends me a slip. When there are clear directions, how can I entertain it here?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you kindly allow me a minute, I will make my submission on my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: A few requests are made when the House is seized of some matter. Members may give suggestions on certain matters etc. But, when certain permission is required to be taken for opposing some Bill, when there is a certain definite rule, nothing of this kind.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It does have a reflection on your office. I will draw your attention to this point. How could this gentleman know about it? How could he know that Prof. Hiren Mukherjee has written to you before 10.30 A.M. that he will oppose this Bill? Therefore, I am trying to draw your attention to this point that this casts a reflection on your office how this news has been leaked out or something has happened. That is a matter which I would like to submit to your honour, to the honour of the office, to the honour of ourselves and also to the honour of those officers who are there. How could other Members know about it? What happens to the secrecy?

MR. SPEAKER: One thing I would say. Because they are not circulated—the time is not available at that time, after 10-30 the time is not available so they are with the Speaker, with the Deputy-Speaker, with the Secretary etc. There is no question of secrecy at all. They are not confidential at all. (*Interruptions*). His point of order is this. He asks, how could anybody know that Prof. Hiren Mukherjee's name is there among those who are going to oppose the motion. I say, there is no secrecy about it. There is nothing confidential. When it comes, it comes. He can know from my Secretary, from me. Any Member can get up opposing it.

[Mr Speaker]

But the only difference is this It is only in case of opposition to the Motion We do not follow it in other cases It is up to the House The rules are there the rules are yours

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Kindly hear my point of order

MR SPEAKER I don't want to be harsh on you You are fresh back again Kindly don't make this a practice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I just want only one minute We always five names whenever we want to speak We send it always, throughout the day Now today, you change it If anybody wants to speak, how could his name be given before 10 30?

MR SPEAKER This is on introduction of motions only

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The procedure is changed today

MR SPEAKER Not at all The permission is for opposing the introduction of a Motion

SHRI G G SWELL I want to know whether the Member has written to you saying that he wants to oppose or he says that he wants to speak, because, that would make the difference

MR SPEAKER Mr Hiren Mukherjee says, he is going to oppose it On this it is allowed. This is regarding only those who have written to the Speaker, who have given advance notice. That is all. (*Interruptions*) For God sake, let hon. Members have mercy on the Speaker. I am not made of steel. I have a head and I go back with a headache. Hon. Members are about 530 in number, but I am a Member who is single and who is alone. So, why do they do like this? If they do like this, nobody will be able to act as Speaker. Let them have mercy on this man. What is all this? Every day they are doing like this If I had 530 tongues, I would compete with them like anything.

PROF S NURUL HASAN I would like to make one point very clear in connection with the proposed name of the university and it is this that it is neither at the instance of any Minister of the Central Government and certainly not at the instance of the Prime Minister that this name has been proposed

SHRI SAMAR GUHA But the authority lies with the Central Government

PROF S NURUL HASAN The authority lies with Parliament Let us be very clear on that

SHRI SAMAR GUHA It is a Central university run by the Central Government.

They are degrading their own Prime Minister They are degrading her image I do not know whether she has stopped down to that level I do not believe that she can allow this (*Interruptions*) They are sycophants, and they are degrading their Prime Minister They are all degraders They are degrading her name in this most undignified manner They are degrading her by doing this . .

PROF S NURUL HASAN Will you please forgive the professors for one of us behaving in this manner?...

MR SPEAKER He is also a professor

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is why I am apologising on behalf of all the professors.

MR. SPEAKER: I had not been a professor. But I had been a lecturer, and I also apologise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Although I belong to the Opposition, I have a certain respect for the Prime Minister I feel that these sycophants are degrading all the respect and honour and integrity due to the Prime Minister .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Including lecturers.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The proposal to give the name Indira Gandhi University has come from the Government of Meghalaya, and it is out of regard for the Government of Meghalaya, that we have accepted this name The Prime Minister is certainly not a party to this particular name being given, and the Meghalava Government

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) I do not know whether this suggestion from the Government of Meghalaya was communicated to the Prime Minister .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU And her consent sought?

MR SPEAKER Shri P. G Mavalankar has just come. Let him wait for some time and then he can also join the others.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA · He is also a professor.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Many things have been said. Much has been said in the name of the Prime Minister and the professors. All that I would like to know is whether the suggestion from the Government of Meghalaya was communicated to the Prime Minister before this name was incorporated in the Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And if so, what was her reaction?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The proposal was communicated to the Education Ministry..

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Not to the Prime Minister?

SHRI PILOO MODY: In other words, they have been using her name in vain.

MR. SPEAKER: There can be university in his name also.

PROF S. NURUL HASAN· If my hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody would recall, the Government of Meghalaya does not belong to the Congress Party and, therefore, many of the epithets that have been used by my distinguished and hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee may not perhaps be appropriate .

SHRI H N. MUKERJEE. What epithets did I use? which one was that? He does not deserve a principle approach to any problem. That is why they are getting the kind of things that they are getting from there. Let him not put words into my mouth.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN. However, as I have already moved, this is a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating university at Shillong. I have the intention of coming forward before the House to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. So, this matter can be discussed there, and we have an open mind.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He has not replied to the question whether the consent of the Prime Minister has been obtained for this.

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming from her Government. What does the hon.

[MR. SPEAKER]

Member think? The Prime Minister is part of that Government.

The question is:

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at Shillong".

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I introduce the Bill.

14.35 hrs.

FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shinde, we have been very impatient over what has happened. We gave you a certain time...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE): I am very sorry...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): It is already 2.35 P.M. We must adjourn for lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: When the time for taking food is past, I think it is good for health not to take food.

You are a very regular member. We did not expect this from you. We disapprove of it, not because you are the Minister concerned in this case, but we disapprove of it in the case of any Minister who does not attend to his business here.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I assure you, Sir, of one thing. During the last ten years, not even on a miner matter I have shown any disrespect. I have the highest respect for the procedure of the House. But what happened was....

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the House will agree.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is very generous sometimes.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I beg to move for leave to intorduce a Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

MR. SPEAKER. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964".

The motion was adopted

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. (Kanpur): This can be item 9A.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be 9A or whatever it is. This is for us to do.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we continue now with our business?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. no.

MR. SPEAKER: Then we adjourn for lunch till 3.30 P.M.

14.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-five minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

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**Introduced with the recomendation of the President.

MOTION RE: NINETEENTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—*Contd.*

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं यह जिक्र कर रहा था कि जिन सुविधाओं पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं उन में से एक घर की समस्या है। यह समस्या बहुत भयानक है विशेषत. उन लोगो के लिये जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के है, चाहे वे अनुसूचित जनजाति मे सम्मिलित हो चाहें अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित हो। अपने देश मे प्राकृतिक साधन सम्पत्ति प्रचुर होने के बावजूद उस का उपयोग क्यो नही होता यह मेरी समझ मे नही आता। हम जो पाचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना लाने जा रहे है उस मे कम मे कम यह आश्वासन जरूर मिलना चाहिये कि हर गाव मे पेय जल की व्यवस्था होगी और किसी को भी चाहे वह पिछड़े वर्ग का हो या जागृत वर्ग का हो, पेय जल की तकलीफ नही उठानी पड़ेगी। साथ ही कम से कम अनुसूचित जातियो और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों को घर की समस्या का सामना नही करना पड़ेगा। औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से भी अगर हम उन के लिये कुछ कर पाये तो मैं समझूगा कि कम से कम कुछ मात्रा में तो कर पाये।

जब हम अनुसूचित जातियो की समस्याओं के ऊपर आते है तो उस के साथ एक पुरानी बीमारी लगी हुई दिखाई पड़ती है, जिस को हम एक कलंक ही कह सकते हैं, और वह है अस्पृश्यता, जो वनवासियो और जन-जातियों के अन्दर नहीं है। उस को निकालने की कोशिश बहुत पुराने जमानेसे होती चली आ रही है। बुद्ध भगवान के दिनों में अस्पृश्यता नाम की चीज नही थी। गीता में भी उस का कोई जिक्र नही किया गया है। गीता में सिर्फ चार वर्णों का जिक्र किया गया है। यह बीच में कैसे पैदा हो गई इस परिवर्तन का बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर भी पता नही लगा सके कि क्या खास कारण हो गया। कभी कभी गलत रुढ़ियां समाज के अन्दर आ जाती है। तब शास्त्रो को भी कहना पड़ता है कि शास्त्रार्थ रुढ़िबलीयसी। कभी कभी उस को तोड़ना पड़ता है। हम लोग जो नियम मे बन्धे हुए है, नियम से इतने जकड़ जाते हैं कि उस के कारण जो जानकारी हम को चाहिये वह भी नही मिल पाती। जो कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं वह कहते है कि हम कुछ नही कर सकते क्योंकि हम नियम से बंधे हुए हैं। नियम जो होते है वह व्यवस्था के लिये होते है न कि किसी को रोकने के लिए। इस दृष्टि से जो भी रूढ़ियां गलत तरीके से आ गई है उन को हटाने के लिये प्रयत्न करना पड़ता है। बसवेश्वर महाराज ने बारहवी शताब्दी में प्रयत्न किया, रामानुजाचार्य ने प्रयत्न किया, और आज जब नजदीक आते हैं तो दयानन्द महर्षि, महात्मा गांधी, वीर सावरकर और डा० हैडगेवार आदि कितने लोगों ने प्रयास किया। किन्तु इतना होने के बाद भी हम इस कलंक से बच नहीं पाये। अलग अलग पन्थ निकलने के बाद भी लिगायत पन्थ निकला, वीर शैव वालों ने 65 जातियों को बुला कर सब

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के गले में लिंग बांध कर कह दिया कि कोई भेद भाव नहीं है आपस में, सब एक साथ हैं, किन्तु इतना होने के बाद भी उन में बेटी का व्यवहार नहीं । जैनियों का जो पन्थ निकला वह भी वैसे ही बैठा हुआ है, उसका भी वही हाल हुआ । सिखों का भी वही हाल हुआ, मजहबी सिख के नाम से वह मौजूद हैं । इसी तरह से ईसाई बने । मैं जानता हूं कि गोआ में जो ईसाई हैं वह भी आपस में जानते है कि यह ब्राह्मण ईसाई है और वह क्षत्रिय ईसाई है । वह एक दूसरे के साथ बेटी का व्यवहार नहीं करते ।

मैं समझता हू कि हम को समाज को समानता के आधार पर खडा करने की दृष्टि से आगे चलना होगा । मुझे इस बात का दुःख है 25 साल की आजादी के बाद, महात्मा गांधी जी के बड़े भारी प्रयास करने के बाद भी, ज्यादा कुछ नही हो पाया है । मै इस सम्बन्ध मे किसी पार्टी को दोष नही देता हू । दोष सब का है । जो जन-जागरण होना चाहिये था वह हम लोगो ने नही किया । हम अपनी ही धुन में रह गये । हाथ मे अधिकार आने के बाद हम को लगा कि परिवर्तन होगा, लेकिन परिवर्तन आया ही नहीं । मैं जानता हू कि जहा मन्दिर प्रवेश का सवाल है, अच्छे अच्छे लोगों ने, यहां तक कि लिंगायतों ने भी कहना शुरू किया कि हम हिन्दू नहीं हैं और मन्दिर प्रवेश नही देंगे, जैनियों ने कहना शुरू किया कि हम हिन्दू नहीं हैं ।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर हम को समानता के आधार पर समाज को खड़ा करना है तो जब तक हम देश में जन-जागरण नहीं करेंगे, सामाजिक क्रान्ति लाने की कोशिश नही करेंगे तब तक हमें लगता है कि यह कलंक मिटेगा नहीं । एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जो समाज गाय को पवित्र मानता है, जो समाज कुत्ते को दत्तात्रेय की मूर्ति के पास रख कर उस को पवित्र समझता है वह किसी व्यक्ति को अपवित्र कैसे मान सकता है । यह बिल्कुल गलत रूढ़ि है । इस रूढ़ि की दीवार को हम को तोड़ना चाहिये, फोड़ना चाहिये । पच्चीस साल के अन्दर हम ने कुछ नही किया, इस को भूलना नहीं चाहिये । आज भी गाव गाव से हरिजन बड़ी अलग और गिरी हुई स्थिति मे हैं । उन के साथ दुर्व्यवहार होता है ? पीने का पानी नही मिलता, उन को खाना मिलना मुश्किल है । पढ़े लिखे लोगो को आज भी अच्छे अच्छे मोहल्लो मे मकान नही मिलता है । मै चाहता हू कि यह सब कानून बनाने से दूर नही हो सकता । जब तक हम मन में परिवर्तन नही करते, जब तक यह जो बड़ी भारी समस्या है उस की बीमारी मन में बैठी हुई है तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । आज आदमी को इलाज करने वाला डाक्टर बड़ा है और वेटरिनरी डाक्टर छोटा है, आदमी का बाल काटने वाला बारबार है और भैंस के बाल काटने वाला नाई छोटा है । यह हमारे मन में बैठा है । कोई भी काम समाज के लिए मैं करता हूं वह पवित्र

है, जब तक यह भावना समाज में जागृत नहीं होती है तब तक यह इसी तरह से चलता रहेगा । इसको जागृत करने के लिये शासन को कदम उठाने चाहिये थे । शिक्षा के माध्यम से जन-जागरण होना चाहिये था । समाजिक क्रान्ति शासन को लानी चाहिये थी । जो मन में परिवर्तन लाना चाहिये था उसको वह नहीं ला पाया है । आखिर हम सब परमात्मा के पुत्र होने के नाते एक ही स्तर पर एकता के आधार पर खड़े हैं । सब का सर्वांगीण विकास होना चाहिये । मन, बुद्धि, शरीर और आत्मा का समग्र जीवन का विकास होना चाहिये । धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय का यही मतलब है । यह शासन की जिम्मेदारी है । आर्थिक पिछड़ापन दूर करने की आवश्यकता थी । नौकरियां इनको देने की आवश्यकता थी । प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा भी मुफ्त हम नहीं दे पाते । आज भी उनके घरों में जा कर उनके बच्चों को नहीं लाया जाता है शिक्षा देने के लिए । बनवासी पहाड़ों में बिखरे पड़े हैं । उनके बच्चे कहां जाते हैं शिक्षा पाने के लिए । उनको शिक्षा कौन देगा ? जो पढ़ा लिखा है उसको यह कह कर नौकरी नहीं दी जाती है कि वह सूटेबल नहीं है । उसको नौकरी से इस आधार पर वंचित रखा जाता है । कई बार माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सवाल को यहां उठाया है । आज भी हम देखते हैं कि प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी में इन जातियों के इनेगिने लोग ही हैं । आगे जैसे हम जाते हैं तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में तो पता चलता है कि कुछ नौकरियां उनको मिली हैं । यह जो भेद-भाव है यह कांग्रेस के शासनकाल में बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिये था । कभी कभी कहा जाता है कि अच्छा नहीं किया । अगर अच्छा नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम बुरा तो मत करो । बुरा भी आप करते हैं ।

हरिजनों के साथ नौकरियों के मामले में, शिक्षा के मामले में अन्याय होता होगा किन्तु उन पर अत्याचार क्यों होते हैं ? कुछ मामले मैं देता हूं । मुझे लगता है कि आजकल यह बीमारी जो बड़ी तादाद में बढ़ती जा रही है यह इस वास्ते कि हम भारी बहुमत से चुन कर आए हैं और इसकी वजह से मन में एक बात बैठ गई है कि मुझ को पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है । पुलिस भी ज्यादती कर सकती है । लेकिन गांव गांव में कौन करता है । जो हमने देखा है उनको मैं आपको सुनाता हूं । बावड़ा, जोकि पूना जिले में है, वहां क्या हुआ ? इसको मैंने कनसलटेटिव कमेटी में भी उठाया था । जिला परिषद के चुनाव को ले कर क्या हुआ ? पांच महीने तक हरिजनों का बहिष्कार क्यों किया गया है ? क्या सिर्फ इसलिए कि एक आदमी जो आज महाराष्ट्र के मंत्रिमंडल में मंत्री है उसका भाई चुनाव लड़ रहा था और उसके विरुद्ध एक हरिजन खड़ा रहना चाहता था । मैंने स्वयं इस मामले को कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में उठाया है । मुझे बताया गया है कि उनके खिलाफ मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है । मैंने जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की । मुझे पता चला कि अस्पृश्यता निवारण कानून के अन्तर्गत यह मामला दर्ज नहीं

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

किया गया है और ऐसा करने का कारण यह है कि उनको ज्यादा दण्ड मिल सकता था और सारे सवर्ण लोगो को इस में लपेटा जा रहा है । दादा वर्ग हर गाव में पैदा हो गया है जो रूलिंग पार्टी से सम्बद्ध है । उसको पता है कि हमे कोई पूछने वाला नही है। उनके खिलाफ मामला दर्ज करने के लिए वहा का थानेदार भी तैयार नही होता है। मैं अपनी कन्स्टिट्युएसी की बात आपको बताता हू और नाम ले कर बताता हू । मेरी कॉस्ट्युएसी मे जीरापुर मे स्वय हरिजनो ने मुझे आकर बताया है कि कोई हरिजन जा रहा था उसको काग्रेसी नेता ने मारा पीटा । मैंने गाव वालो से पूछा तुम ने इसके बारे मे कुछ क्यो नही किया ? उसी रात को पब्लिक मीटिंग मे मैंने गाव वालो को पूछा तुम क्यो चुप बैठे रहे जो जुर्म करने वाला है उसको पकड कर पुलिस के हवाले क्यो नही किया, किसी को मारने की इजाजत चाहे वह नेता हो या कोई भी किसी को भी नही है, और जो जुर्म करता है उसको पुलिस के हवाले किया जाना चाहिये था । लेकिन वे बेचारे क्या कर सकते है घोड़े पर कोई जाए तो उसको कोडे मारे जाए और गरीब सहन करते रहे, यह नही हो सकेगा । मैंने गाव वालो को यह भी कहा है कि हर जगह पुलिस नही जा सकती है । आपको भी अन्याय को सहन नही करना चाहिये । गांव गाव मे पुलिस नही जाएगी । जब तक मन मे गन्दगी रहेगी पुलिस क्या करेगी ? गांव गाव में आपको जन जागरण करना चाहिये, क्रान्ति लानी चाहिये थी । परभनी जिले में औरतों को नंगा घुमाया गया । मैं पूछता हूं कि वे लोग क्या करते हैं, क्यों नही आगे आते हैं। लेकिन शासन उनको आगे नही लाया है । शिक्षा मे उसने उनको पीछे रखा है, नौकरियो मे पीछे रखा है । यह जो आपने किया, इसको तो किया लेकिन कम से कम उन पर अत्याचार तो न होने दे और न ही आप उन पर अत्याचार करे । मैं चाहता हू कि जब कभी भी किसी घटना का शासन को पता चले, उसको तुरन्त कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये । बावडा गाव की घटना के बारे मे मैंने कसलटेटिव कमेटी मे पूछा था और मुझे बताया गया कि उनके खिलाफ कुछ मुकदमा दर्ज कर लिया गया है लेकिन हरिजन कानून के अन्तर्गत नही हुआ है । मैं जानता हू कि उनको सजा कुछ नही होगी और ऐसे ही वे रिहा हो जाएगे, छूट जाएगे। कोई भी गलत काम करता है तो उसको दड मिलना चाहिये । पिछले पच्चीस साल मे उनकी शिक्षा की समस्या, उनके घर की समस्या, उनको नौकरियो मे लेने की समस्या आदि जो उनकी समस्याये हैं उन मे से हम किसी को भी हल नही कर पाए है । अन-टचेबिलिटी आज भी कहा कहा है और किस-किस रूप मे है, इसके उदाहरण बड़े मजेदार हैं। चडीगढ़ मे कमीशनर की रिपोर्ट मे बताया गया कि है जब एक हरिजन को यह मालूम हुआ कि हरिजन कहने से नौकरी नही मिलेगी तो किचनमेड की नौकरी के लिए उसने अपना नाम बदल दिया । यह अनटचेबिलिटी आज भी किसी न किसी रूप में चालू है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सब बातों की ओर शासन ध्यान दे और जो

उसका दायित्व है, उसको वह समझे। अन्याय जो उनके साथ होते हैं, उनको बन्द किया ही जाना चाहिये और अगर वह आप नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम इतना तो करिये कि उन पर अत्याचार न हों। यह तो शासन के देखने की चीज है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनसंघ ज्यादा करता है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है । कोई भी करता हो उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये ।

श्री अनंत प्रसाद धूसिया (बस्ती) : शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट दो ढाई साल के बाद यहां पर प्रस्तुत की गई है और इतनी देरी से हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इससे यह स्पष्ट है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस ओर तत्काल ध्यान नहीं दिया और दिखावे के लिए इसको यहां रख दिया गया है। यह भी अधूरी है। इम्प्लेमेंटेशन रिपोर्ट भी साथ में नहीं रखी गई है। सोशल वैलफेयर का एक पेरेंट डिपार्टमेंट भी है जहां पर लोगों को कामकाज से कोई मतलब नहीं है, पार्टी बाजी और गुटबाजी पैदा करके ये लोग दिल्ली में रहने के चक्कर में रहते हैं और अपनी प्रोमोशन के चक्कर में हमेशा लगे रहते हैं। यह डिपार्टमेंट शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज का ट्रस्टी या कस्टोडियन कहा जा सकता है लेकिन अगर कोई शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट या ट्राइब का आदमी यहां भूले-भटके पोस्ट हो जाता है तो यहां के अफसर और यहां के गुटबाज लोग उसे निकालने के लिए विस्मयकारी षड्यंत्र रचते हैं ।

आप जानते हैं कि 1969-70 की रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो रहा है। इसके पहले की दो रिपोर्टें जो थीं 1966-67 और 1967-68 की उनको भी मैंने पढ़ा है। बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट काका साहेब कालेलकर द्वारा लिखी गई थी और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की रिपोर्ट ढेबर साहब द्वारा लिखी गई थी। उनको भी मैंने पढ़ा है। पढ़ने के बाद मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूं कि जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई है इस में नवीनता कुछ भी नहीं है। एक्चुअली इट इज नाट ए रिपोर्ट। ढेबर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को आधार मान कर कुछ फेरबदल करके इसको प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है। इस मे कोई नई चीज नहीं है और न कोई नया प्रयास है और न नया विचार है। जिन डिसएबिलिटीज से ये लोग सफर करते है या जिस तरह से इनको इनफीरियर समझा जाता है, उसको रिमूव करने के लिए कौन सी स्कीम बनाई गई है या कौन सा टारगेट रखा गया है, इसके बारे में इस में कुछ भी नहीं हैं। उनकी डिसएबिलिटीज को दूर करने के लिए जो कठिनाइयां सामने हैं उन कठिनाइयों का हल निकालने के लिए कौन सी स्कीम्ज बनाई गई हैं, उसके बारे में इसमें कुछ भी नहीं है ।

आप जानते हैं कि हरिजनों तथा शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में कुछ क्वालिटीज भी हैं। उनकी सिंसैरिटी, उनकी आनेस्टी उनकी हार्ड

[श्री अनंत प्रसाद धूसिया]

लेबर, उनकी इंटेग्रेटी सब को मालूम है। उनकी क्वालिटीज और सोशल वैल्यूज को आधार मान कर क्या कोई स्कीम्ज उनके लिए बनाई गई हैं ताकि इनफीरियारिटी और डिसएबिलिटीज दूर हों, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे इम्पाटेंट प्वाइंट्स पर कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है। क्या यही सोशल वैलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड ट्राइब्ज कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट है? इस रिपोर्ट से अच्छी रिपोर्ट अगर चार छः या दस इंटेलीजेंट आदमी मिल कर बैठ जाते तो तैयार कर सकते थे और वे उस में न्यू वैल्यूज को स्थान दे सकते थे।

इस डिपार्टमेंट के आफ़िसर्ज ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को तो पायंट आउट किया है, लेकिन उन लोगों ने कोई इम्मीडिएट सालूशन या इम्मीडिएट रिलीफ़ देने के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं रखी है जिस से उन की इकानोमिक और सोशल कन्डीशन में त्वरित सुधार हो। इस तेजी से बदलती हुई ऐज में उन की क्या नीड्ज हैं उन को क्या गाइडेंस और प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए इसके बारे में कुछ भी नहीं लिखा गया है, इस तरह से कागजी पतंग उड़ाने से किसी देश, रेस या जाति का सुधार नहीं हो सकता है।

इतना ही नहीं, देश की आबादी का पांचवां हिस्सा शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: चौथा हिस्सा।

श्री अनंत प्रसाद धूसिया: समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस प्रकार की उपेक्षा से उन लोगों का सुधार कैसे हो पायेगा। अनटचेबिलिटी, कास्टिज्म तथा प्रेजुडिस समाज के हर एक हिस्से को प्रभावित कर चुके हैं। इस का परिणाम यह है कि इन गरीबों के लिए मिट्टी खोदने या कोई अनक्लीन प्रोफ़ेशन एडाप्ट करने के सिवाये कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है। वे जिस दायरे में रहते हैं, उसी दायरे में उनको परेशान किया जाता है। शोषण, व्यभिचार, बेगार, कत्ल और जिन्दा जला देने का सिलसिला सदियों से चला आ रहा है। क्या उन की कठिनाइयां अन्तहीन हैं, कभी कभी मैं यह सोच कर इमोशनल हो जाता हूं।

मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि 1967 से 1969 तक की तीन साल की अवधि में 1100 हरिजन मार डाले गये—किल्ड, मर्डर्ड आर बुचर्ड। मुझे तो यह भी सूचना मिली है कि कुछ हरिजन एम० पीज० और एम० एल० ऐज० को भी मार डालने की धमकी दी गई है। इस रिपोर्ट में इन ज्यादतियों को रोकने के लिए क्या क़दम उठाने का सुझाव दिया गया है? कुछ है इस में? क्या मंत्री महोदय मुझे बतायेंगे कि क्या इस में कुछ है? जहां तक मैं ने पढ़ा है, इस में कुछ नहीं है।

इस से यह स्पष्ट है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में कोई मिशनरी स्पिरिट नहीं है, न कोई स्पान्टेनियटी है, न कोई अर्ज है और न इन्ट्रेस्ट है। ये लोग अपनी रोजी कायम

रखने के लिए खानापुरी कर रहे हैं । सदियों से सताये हुए इन करोड़ों व्यक्तियों के खून के आंसू आप कब तक रोक पायेंगे ? इन्साफ़ तो बड़े आदमियों को मिल रहा है । और इन गरीबों को क्या मिल रहा है, इसे आप जानते है । उन की जान के लाले पड़े हुए हैं । इस देश में न दबी हुई जातियों को दबाने की परम्परा सदियो से कायम है और इस में उच्च वर्ग, नौकरशाही, सामन्तवादी और पूंजीपति सभी शामिल हैं । जब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से कोई ऐसा स्टेप लिया जाता है कि उन मे कुछ सुधार हो, ...

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI ANANT PRASAD DHUSIA: Yesterday, some Members were given 30 minutes. It is not even 15 minutes ...

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have 33 names from the Congress party. Even if I give 10 minutes each, it means six hours. I am trying to restrict time to 10 minutes each.

AN HON. MEMBER: The time allotted is 10 hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Out of 10 hours, some time was taken yesterday .... (*Interruptions*). Order please. I am trying to tell you that ten hours have been allotted. That is true. Yesterday some time has been taken, maybe two hours or so . So, eight hours are left out. We have got 33 names from the Congress Party. Even if I give ten minutes each, it means about six hours out of eight hours. Then what about the Opposition? Will they not have some time? I am just drawing your attention to this.

श्री अनंत प्रसाद धूसिया : नौकरशाही, पुलिस, सामन्तवादी और बड़े-बड़े ज़मींदार मिल कर किसी भी काम को सफल नहीं होने देते हैं ।

यहां पर शिडयूल्ड कास्टस और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के एम० पीज० बैठे हुए हैं । ये कब तक अपने भाई-बन्धुओं का खून और अपनी मां-बहनों की बेइज्ज़ती देखेंगे ? ये ऐसे इन्सानों के प्रतिनिधि है, जिन का जीवन एक सूखी लकड़ी के समान है, जो कभी भी अपने आप को जला कर समाज के लिए ख़तरा पैदा कर सकते हैं । वे बंगला देश और वियतनाम की कहानियां सुन चुके हैं ।

इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि शिडयूल्ड कास्टस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट को फिर से लिखा जाये । इस में कोई नवीनता नहीं है । इस को शिडयूल्ड कास्टस और शिडयल्ड ट्राइब्ज के प्रतिनिधियों की सहायता से बनाया जाये, केवल ब्यूरोक्रेसी की सहायता से नहीं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now; please conclude.

SHRI ANANT PRASAD DHUSIA: Most of my speech is left out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have organized it within the time available. If I give you more time, it means the other Members' time will be cut down.

श्री अनंत प्रसाद धूसिया : अनटचेबिलिटी एक ऐसा स्टिग्मा है, जिस के रहते हुए आप कितनी ही समाजवाद, राष्ट्रीयता और एकता की बात करें, शिडयूल्ड कास्टस और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को वह फीकी लगती है। जब तक यह चीज ख़त्म नहीं हो जाती है, तब तक इन बेबस इन्सानों के लिए समाजवाद, राष्ट्रीयता और एकता के क्या मानी हैं, इसे आप ही बतायेंगे।

किसी भी उपेक्षित जाति को ऊपर उठाने के रास्ते में ब्यूरोक्रेसी और पुलिस बड़ी बाधा हैं। शिडयूल्ड कास्टस और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को ऊपर उठाने के लिए इस बारे में कोई स्टेप नहीं लिया गया है। आप जानते हैं कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में बहुत सी लड़ाकू और बहादुर कौमें भी हैं। राजस्थान की कौन सी ऐसी लड़ाई हुई, जिस में भील शामिल नहीं हुए? पूर्वोत्तर भारत में नागा ऐसी कौम है, जिस ने सभी लड़ाइयों में खुल कर हिस्सा लिया। इसी तरह से गोंड और मुंडा भी बहादुर जातियां हैं। परन्तु आपको मालूम है..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, there is no sign of your conclusion. You are going into the martial traditions of the Scheduled Castes. Please conclude.

श्री अनंत प्रसाद धूसिया : तो मेरा यही निवेदन है कि इन लोगों के लिए कोई ऐसा कदम उठाया जाय जिस से कि इन का भला हो और इस तरह से यह जो रिपोर्ट रखी गई है इट इज गुड फार नथिंग।

16.00 hrs.

SHRI SANGLIANA (Mizoram): I consider it auspicious that the very first time I speak in this august House, I do so on the subject of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a subject in which I am personally and deeply involved, being a tribal myself.

As I go through the observations and the recommendations with which the report and its discussion is introduced, I find it apparent that the utmost care has been taken to get to the root of the problems that confront the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and to remedy them as best and as quickly as possible. After what we see in the report, one can say almost without fear of contradiction that the minorities in India and, especially, the backward sections like the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, get as fair a deal as any minority gets in any other part of the world, at least constitutionally, if not actually. We, who belong to this group, acknowledge that gladly, and we find much comfort in the knowledge that the aim of our Constitution set before the people of India is the protection of the weaker sections of the population from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

A careful consideration of the report under discussion, however, shows that much that has been provided for to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, has not shown the desired and the expected result, and there is still a wide gap between what is proposed and provided for and what is actually achieved and implemented. If I may hazard a guess, the reason why the various schemes, programmes and provisions for effecting progress and development of the backward communities have not succeeded, as they should, is to be found in the fact that the implementation and working out of such schemes and programmes at some stage or other, falls into the hands

of people who lack in imagination and who do not realize the importance of the responsibility that is theirs and who merely carry it out as a matter of official routine with little real concern for the welfare of the people, and the result is that to-day, after 25 years of Independence and 25 years of "special programmes, consideration and endeavour for their upliftment", the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are still backward and are still very much in need of special measures and treatment.

I would now like to turn in particular to Mizoram, the territory from which I come I am sorry to say that in the report there is very little mention made of Mizoram, in fact, except for a casual reference to the high percentage of literacy and the fact that it was one of the Districts in Assam with an autonomous District Council, there is hardly any other mention of Mizoram or the Mizo people

I take it not as a sign of wilful neglect for Mizoram but as an unintentional oversight which nevertheless is unfortunate although not intended. Mizoram is perhaps really the least known part of India. If we are to find reasons for this, one could be found in the fact that communication in Mizoram was so poor, it was not visited by people from outside except for the most important, pressing and unavoidable official duties. Even after 20 years after independence Aizawl the capital of Mizoram was still unconnected by an all-whether road It was only when the Border Road Task Force undertook the construction of the road after the outbreak of disturbances in Mizoram in 1966 that Aizawl was connected with Silchar by an all-weather road. Mizoram has, as you perhaps already know an international boundary with Burma, running almost into 200 miles or so and aout 100 miles with Bangla Desh. It has no air service though there is an airstrip which was constructed since 4 years ago by the Defence Ministry.

I would like to take this opportunity of suggesting that an air service should be opened up and we are sure that that can be done if the present airstrip is repaired and improved. It will be definite boon to Mizoram if the air service can be started. If communication to Aizawl was difficult the position of Lunglei and Salha in Pawi-Lakher region still 140 and 190 miles further away respectively can be easily imagined. In undivided India, Lunglei, the southern part of Mizoram, used to be served by Chittagong just as Aizawl was served by Silchar. If Government can make an arrangement whereby essential commodities and other articles of trade can be transported through Chittagong to Lunglei it will undoubtedly benefit the people of southern Mizoram.

Now, Sir, those of my friends whom I have met here in Parliament have said that Mizoram is very progressive in the educational field. They had exaggerated opinion about the educational progress that we have made and I think that has been caused by the fact that our literacy percentage is fairly high, being 50.9 per cent. If we were to be guided simply by that, it would be a wrong judgment. We still lack very much in higher education. We have just three colleges One of these is a full-fledged Art College. The other is not even full-fledged yet. The third one is only one year old. We don't have any provision for the teaching of science in any of these three colleges now. That is the position. We are still backward so far as higher education is concerned. Honours courses even in art subjects have yet to be introduced. However, in spite of all these handicaps, the Mizo boys and girls have quite often topped the lists in various subjects in the Gauhati University

[SHRI SANGLIANA]
which they have mostly been attending. But I am sorry to add that no student has so far, at least to my knowledge, been enabled to proceed for doctorate by award of scholarships. I think that this may please examined and rectified.

I want to bring to your notice again the fact that in games also our tribal boys have shown talents. It may be recalled that in spite of the lack of coaching facilities, the tribals have shown in the field of games. When we speak about these games, one begins to think of T.Ao who had the distinction of captaining the Olympic football team once. I would like to recall also the name of the late Shri Jaipal Singh who captained the Indian Hockey Olympic team in Los Angeles in 1932. Today, if I may mention, the only Hockey team from the eastern part of India is made up of players from Mizoram, nine of them being from Mizoram itself, while one is a non-tribal and the remaining player is a tribal from Bihar. When our Indian Olympic Hockey team failed to come back with the gold medal this year there was a murmur of regret amongst the young Mizo hockey-players, and they felt that if they could be associated more and if they could be given better coaching facilities, it would be the greatest incentive for them to win the gold medal back for India.

Sir, it will certainly be a stop forward in the process of integration, if more scope and chances are given to the tribal people for participation in the all-India games. The fact that even today there is a team of football players from Nagaland who have done very well in their first two matches is certainly a good thing, and if we are to get the people really friendly with the rest of the people in India, matches of this kind can be arranged more frequently and more opportunities should be given to us.

I just want to bring to your notice one fact which I feel has often been overlooked. The reason why we the Mizos, for example are not so well known as the Nagas is that we lack spectacularity in dress and culture, because a lot of our culture lies in the inner life, so to say, and when Christianity is coupled with this, we are often misunderstood and are often considered to be sophisticated and perhaps non-tribal. I say this because of what chapter 16 of the report says. There is a suggestion there from the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament that no person who gives up tribal faith and embraces Christianity or Islam shall be deemed to be a member of any Scheduled Tribe. This suggestion, I submit, fails to take cognizance of the fact that it takes much more than a faith or faiths to constitute a tribal. In Mizoram, for example, 90 per cent have accepted Christ's teachings and have become Christians. The Christian Church has come to stay there, whatever the future may bring. If this suggestion is to be accepted then not even 5 per cent of the Mizos will be treated or will be counted as tribals.

I submit, and strongly so, that Christianity is not spoiling our tribal self-hood, as is sometimes alleged, and we do not get detribalised when we become Christian. Christ's teaching has not taken anything of value from our tribal life. *Tlawmngaihna*, the code of our social behaviour so highly prized by every Mizo, gains strength, support and refinement when enforced by Christianity. Christianity enriches the tribal life culturally and inwardly but does not bestow economic prosperity. The suggestion to detribalise a person on his accepting Christianity defeats the very idea of helping him to catch up with the rest of the people of India, and will only prolong his economic and even social backwardness.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him conclude now.

SHRI SANGLIANA: As the time is up.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: More than up. I think you have made your point.

SHRI SANGLIANA: I would only take this opportunity of suggesting that an increasing association of members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all stages of implementation of measures that are intended to benefit them should be a very useful step forward.

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमीशन की 1969-70 की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने के लिए और उस पर अपने ख्यालात रखने के लिये आपने मुझे जो वक्त दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आप का बहुत बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूं।

हिन्दू समाज छूआछूत और हरिजन समस्या के कोढ़ को लेकर बहुत सदियों से अपने ऊपर कलंक लिये हुए चला आ रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे पुराने महापुरुषों से व संतों तथा पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया है। आज यह जो कलंक हिन्दू समाज पर है, वह हमेशा के लिये मिट जाना चाहिए, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि वह इतना पुराना रोग है कि उसका इलाज इतना आसान नजर नहीं आता है।

हम शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग, आजादी के बाद कांग्रेस सरकार ने हरिजन उत्थान के लिये जो लहर चलाई है, उसके लिये अहसान-फरामोश नहीं होना चाहते हैं और हम जानते हैं कि अगर सुधार की यही रफ्तार चलती रही तो जरूर एक दिन इस समस्या का निबटारा हो कर रहेगा और यह कलंक मिट के रहेगा। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो हरिजन वर्ग है, अनुसूचित जातियां हैं—ये सदियों से पिछड़ती चली आई हैं, इन लोगों में जो एक मेहतर वर्ग है, सफाई करने वाले, उन की व्यवस्था तो आज भी ज्यों-की-त्यों है, इतनी गिरी हुई है कि उस का उदाहरण देने की जरूरत नहीं है। उस में राजनीतिक शक्ति नहीं है, आज भी उस के घर वालों के पास, कूड़ा-करकट ढेर के पास बनवाये जाते हैं, कोई उस का पुरसां-हाल नहीं है। म्युनिस्पिल बोर्डों में भी मेहतर भाइयों के अन्याय, दुख-दर्द का अभी तक कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। मैं बड़े अदब से आप के सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर मेहतर समाज के साथ इसी तरह से लापरवाही होती रही तो एक दिन सारे हिन्दुस्तान को इस का परिणाम भुगतना पड़ेगा। सफ़ाई कर्मचारियों की ओर विशेष ध्यान सरकार का जाना निहायत जरूरी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देहातों के अन्दर, शहरों और कस्बों के अन्दर आज भी छूआ-छूत कायम है। यह ठीक है कि शहरों और कस्बों के अन्दर कुछ कम हुई है, लेकिन आप देहातों में चले जाएं तो आप पाएंगे कि छूआ-छूत का सांप और ज्यादा तगड़ा बना हुआ है, उसने पहले से ज्यादा पैर जमाना शुरू कर दिये हैं। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों के अन्दर छूआ छूत की बीमारी कायम है और यह

[श्री हरी सिंह]

बढ़ती जा रही है, घट नहीं रही है, बल्कि एक तरह से वहां पर एक विषाक्त वातावरण बन गया। छुआछूत घटती नजर नहीं आती है।

आप जानते हैं सदियों से हरिजन भाई सूद-खोरों के चंगल में फंसा रहा है, आज भी जो पूंजीपति हैं, वे उसको कर्ज देकर जिन्दगी भर के लिये उसको अपना गुलाम बना लेते हैं। इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर आप हरिजन भाइयों को इस मुसीबत से छुटकारा दिलाना चाहते हैं तो सरकार 5 हजार रुपये तक की धनराशि उन को ब्याज मुक्त कर्ज दे। उस कर्ज की जमानत के लिये उसकी सम्पत्ति या मकान की हैसियत का पैमाना न लागू किया जाये। बल्कि उस शर्त को हटा कर सिर्फ दो आदमियों की जमानत पर उसको यह कर्ज दिया जाय, वरना यह "बाण्डेड लेबर" की प्रथा चलती रहेगी। यह बिना पैसे की मजदूरी और बेगार चलती रहेगी। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है तो बिना ब्याज के उनको ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। आज आप जानते हैं कि सारे समाज में परिवर्तन आ रहा है लेकिन बिना आर्थिक प्रगति के, वह परिवर्तन हरिजन समाज में नहीं आ सकता है। कोई भी समाज ऊंचा उठ नहीं सकता है जब तक कि उसकी माली हालत को ठीक न किया जाये, आप जानते हैं कि हरिजन भाई बड़े बड़े कल कारखाने अपने पैसों से खड़े कर सके यह एक असम्भव बात है। आज यह ममकिन नहीं है कि हरिजन भाई बड़े शहरों जैसे कलकत्ता, बम्बई में जाकर बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगा सके। उनको तो छोटे पैमाने पर ही अपना काम करना पड़ेगा। आज आप जानते हैं कि बड़े बड़े कारखानों से ली हुई चीजों की एजसियां होती हैं अगर वह हरिजन भाइयों की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को दी जाय तो उनकी आर्थिक दशा में सुधार आ सकता है। लेकिन आज तो जितने भी कोटा परमिट और लाइसेंस होते हैं जिनसे कि हरिजनों की अवस्था में आर्थिक सुधार लाया जा सकता है वे सभी कोटे बड़े-बड़े आदमियों के हाथों में ही चले जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में किसी प्रकार के भी आर्थिक सुधार होने की सम्भावना नहीं हो सकती है।

How do you except the Speaker to

आज आप जानते हैं कि देहातों में और सारे देश में जमीन के बटवारे की बात कही जा रही हैं और यह कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों को जमीन दे दी गई है। लेकिन यह काम जिला-परिषदों, ब्लाक आफिस, पचायतों और सर-पंचों को दिया गया है। वे लोग तो यह समझते हैं कि यह जमीन हमारे घर से जा रही है। आज उनके मन में उपकार की भावना नहीं आती है। वे यह समझते हैं कि यह जमीन उनसे छीन कर हरिजनों के पास जा रही है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जमीन के बटवारे का काम, हरिजनों के कल्याण का काम, हरिजनों की भलाई का काम जो भी है वह सीधे सरकार के हाथ में होना चाहिये। जिला परिषदों और ग्राम पंचायतों के हाथ से इस काम को ले लेना चाहिये। क्यों कि उनको इसमें कोई भी दिलचस्पी नहीं होती है। वे इस समस्या को गम्भीरता से नहीं

होते हैं, बल्कि उनके दिल में एक प्रकार की जलन होती है।

जैसा कि हमारे दोस्तों ने यहां पर जिक्र किया, हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुये हैं, कत्ल हुये हैं और उनके साथ बलात्कार किया गया हैं। एसी घटनायें प्राय: हमें अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिलती हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अत्याचार पहले भी होते थे लेकिन मौजूदा समय में, इन तीन चार सालों में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार और जुल्म बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। उनके प्रति इन अन्यायो और अत्याचारों की कहानी बहुत गम्भीर और काली बनती चली जा रही है। आज हमारे नौजवानों और अछूतो के मन मे इन बातो को लेकर विद्रोह की भावना पैदा हुई है। आज वे बगावत पर उतारू हैं। यदि हिन्दू समाज ने अपनी न भावनाओं को नही बदला तो हिन्दुस्तान के अछूत भाई सारे समाज के ढांचे को तोड़ डालगे और कहेंगे कि हमको भी इनसान मानिये। वे भी इनसान है, एक जानवर की तरह से उनको दूर नहीं किया जा सकता—इस बात को बर्दाश्त करने के लिये वह तैयार नही हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो सारी बात चल रही हैं वह उनके लिये काबिले बर्दाश्त नहीं है

यदि आज आप दफ्तरों में जाकर मुआइना करें तो देखेंगे और ताज्जुब करेंगे, उत्तर प्रदेश के डायरेक्टोरेट का हाल यह है कि वहां पर टूटी हुई कुर्सियां हैं, पुरानी बिल्डिंग जिसमें हर साल पानी चूता है, न तो वहां पर स्टाफ मौजूद है और न फाइलों को रखने के लिए वहां पर कोई अलमारियां हैं। किस प्रकार से वहां पर काम होता है, यह मेरी समझ मे नहीं आता है। उस दफ्तर के साथ सौतेली मा जैसा बर्ताव किया जाता है। उन्हें सारे साधन उपयुक्त मात्रा में नहीं दिये जाते हैं।

जहां तक हरिजनों का सारे देश में नौकरियों का कोटा पूरा करने का सवाल है, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी विभाग में, जो कोटा रिजर्व है उसको पूरा नहीं किया गया है। तरह तरह के बहानो को लेकर उसको टाल दिया जाता है। यहां पर सिविल एविएशन के मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुये हैं मैं उनके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि खास तौर पर सिविल एविएशन, इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स में उस कोटे की पूर्ति नही की गई है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ लिखित रूप से खींचा था। और पर्सनली भी उन्हें इन हालतो से अवगत कराया था। वहा पर यह देखा जाता है कि घुंघराले बाल हो, सुन्दर नाक हो, रंग गोरा हो और खूबसूरत हो लेकिन अछूत जाति के नौजवान इतनी खबसूरती कहां से लायें। अत: उन्हे नौकरी में नही चुना जाता है। मैं दूसरे महकमों की तरफ इशारा नही करना चाहता, चूंकि मंत्री जी वहां पर बैठे हैं इसलिये उनके विभाग के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा हूं। इस विभाग की हालत बहुत खराब है। वहां पर हरिजनों की तरफ कोई तवज्जह नही की जाती। बड़ी पोस्ट के लिये तो हरिजनों में सूटेबल आदमी नहीं मिलते

[श्री हरी सिंह]

का बहाना करते हैं और छोटी पोस्टों के लिये भी विभाग की तरफ से मनमानी की जाती है। एक रजामातूम रवैया चला आ रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा सुझाव है कि सारे विभागों में हरिजनों के कोटे को पूरा करने के लिये पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स का एक बोर्ड बनाया जाये जोकि हर विभाग की छानबीन करे कि वहां पर वांछित संख्या में भर्ती हुई है या नहीं। इस प्रकार का कोई बोर्ड या कमिशन अवश्य बनाया जाना चाहिये।

बौंडड लेबर की प्रथा उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बड़े पैमाने पर चल रही है। इसको समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारा यह प्रयत्न होना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि अगर हमारे अछूत भाई ऊपर नहीं उठते हैं, इस देश के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट भाई तरक्की नहीं करते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान भी तरक्की नहीं करेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज सेना जो जीत पाई है उसमें भी हरिजन भाइयों का बहुत कुछ हिस्सा रहा है। हमारी यह जीत सम्भव नहीं होती अगर हमारे हरिजन भाई खेतों में हल नहीं चलाते। आज भी हमारे हरिजन भाई अगर देश की तरक्की के लिये अपना खून पसीना नहीं बहाते तो देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता था। एशिया फेयर के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हजारों मजदूरों ने, जिनमें 90 प्रतिशत हरिजन थे, दिन रात काम करके यह खूबसूरत नुमाइश तैयार की है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि उद्घाटन के अवसर पर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान उनकी तरफ गया, उन्होंने उनके सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ बात कही। और उनके उत्साह के लिये उन्हें भी उद्घाटन के अवसर पर धन्यवाद दिया। इससे हरिजन मजदूरों के मन में प्रसन्नता की आशा आई।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अछूतों की समस्याओं को हमें गम्भीरता से समझना होगा और उनको हल करने का प्रयत्न करना होगा। अन्त में स्वामी विवेकानन्द के शब्दों को दोहराते हुये अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चहता हूं कि ऐ मेरे भारतवासियों, तुम हर एक चमार को, ब्राह्मण को, मेहतर को हिन्दुस्तान का वासी समझो, सारे भारतवासी तुम्हारे भाई हैं, तुम्हारा रक्त है, खून है।

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): While discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes 1969-70, I should like to bring to your notice certain important points which need consideration. The report for 1969-70 was submitted in the end of 1971 and is being discussed now, end of 1972. I do not know the reason for such inordinate delay in submitting the report and in discussing it.

At the outset I should say that the social welfare portfolio is now attached to the Ministry of Education; formerly it was with law. If this portfolio is attached to some other department, it loses its importance and effectiveness. I submit that it might be separated from other portfolio and upgraded to the level of a separate Ministry in the charge of a State Minister under the direct control of the Prime Minister so that it may become effective.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is appointed by the President under article 338 of our Constitution. He is free to receive any complaints and collect relevant records and the SC/ST employees are free to approach the Commissioner for SC/ST and bring their complaints to his notice. But in his report, chapter 16, para 12, the Commissioner says:

"In the absence of these instructions to the authorities concerned, it is not at all possible for the Commissioner to do justice to the duties entrusted to him under the Constitution."

I raised this point during the discussion on demands for grants of Social Welfare Department for 1971-72. The Commissioner for SC/ST is 28th warrant of precedence, equivalent to the Secretary to the Government of India. His rank should be made equal to that of the Chief Election Commissioner or the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission i.e. 25th warrant of precedence. Then only he will be able to exercise his independent judgment in the discharge of his duties.

The Commissioner was originally assisted by the Assistant Commissioners in all State capitals. Now those posts have been abolished. He is helped by 5 zonal directors who are under the control of the Director General of Backward Classes. The Commissioner is helpless and unable to discharge his functions. When I made this point during the discussion on the Demands for 1971-72, the then Minister Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray asserted that if the new Commissioner liked to have an Assistant Commissioner in each State capital, he could have it. I would like to know from the Deputy Minister who is present as to what happened to that assurance. The Minister of Education and Social Welfare is not present. This seems to the importance the Government attaches to this debate.

According to the directive principles contained in article 45 of our Constitution, education must be free and universal. Article 46 says that the State should take special care to promote the educational and economic interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. More than 20 years have passed since the Constitution came into force. How far have we achieved this objective. Government should take the necessary steps to achieve this objective.

The Commissioner has stated in Chapter 11 that the rates of pre and post-matric scholarships are extraordinarily low and the income limits not sufficient to cover all the deserving cases. The post-matric scholarship amount was fixed 20 years back and I regret to say that it has not been enhanced Replying to the discussions on the demands of this ministry for 1971-72, the then Minister, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray asserted that there was some substance in this criticism. But so far the Government of India has not taken any step to enhance this scholarship. So, I would request the Government to take radical and immediate action to enhance it, because it is very necessary at this juncture It is true that the children of scheduled castes and tribes have no alternative source of guidance. Poverty and ignorance of the parents of scheduled castes and tribes children may be termed as the major handicaps in the educational development of scheduled castes and tribes. Therefore, to improve their standard of education and economic condition. Government should start balwadi schools, i.e. nursery schools, so that from the very beginning the Harijan children may take interest in studies.

The number of foreign scholarships awarded to scheduled castes and tribes is also very low. In 1968-69 it was

[SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI]

only 8 out of a total of 323 scholarships. In 1969-70 it was only 11 out of 323. In 1970-71 it is only 5 out of 300. What is the mode for selecting these students? Why is it that such a small number of students belonging to these communities are selected to sent abroad? You are asserting that the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should come up educationally, economically and otherwise, at the same time, you are selecting only a few people belonging to these communities. So, due attention should be paid to this problem. There is also inordinate delay in selecting candidates for being sent abroad. For the year 1971-72 the applications were called for and many people applied. They have not yet been called for interview even though 1972 is coming to an end. The Minister should take action in this regard also.

Coming to untouchability, both the Central and State Governments have been taking certain measures to remove it. It is abolished by the Constitution and there is an Act to punish untouchability. Recently, Parliament amended that Act to make it more effective. Still, I regret to say, it is prevailing not only in the villages but also in the cities.

In Chapter VIII the Commissioner refers to discrimination against members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. He has specifically mentioned some incidents. In Delhi, the capital of our country, on 11th November, 1972, a Harijan youth of Firozabad was detained by the police for suspected pick-pocketing. It is reported that the boy was very badly ill-treated and tortured by the police. Two months back a harijan girl called Prem Latha of Kasthur Bhai Vidyalaya died under mysterious circumstances. In fact, a commission has been appointed to go into this matter in detail. It is reported that she was induced by the Principal to commit suicide. Anoher report is that she was beaten to death and thrown into the well. In Rajasthan 10,000 harijan families are feeling insecure because of the atrocities of the caste Hindus. From Punjab we hear the heartrending story of a 16-year old girl being paraded naked in the streets on the point of the sword by the caste Hindus. There is also a report about the death of three girls in Nabha. What action has been taken by the Punjab Government in this matter? In Orissa there was the report of 2,000 *Adivasi* girls being sold by the contractors. This matter was discussed in this House also. We want to know what action has been taken by the Orissa Government. In UP a group of women from Manoharpurva village met the District Magistrate and said that their daughters and daughters-in-law are not feeling safe. They said "our husbands and sons cannot save us; the government is deaf. Where do we go? Because there are cases of rapes, assault and murder?" It is reported that a group of women met the District Magistrate and gave a petition to him. It is in U.P. The name of the village is Manoharpurva village. Such is the state of affairs.

I am quoting certain important incidents. There are hundreds and hundreds of cases occurring daily in our country, in these modern days. We are living in an atomic age. The man reaches the moon. But here, we are practising and preaching in the name of caste, in the name of a particular sect of people, separated and segregated from society. Such incidents never occur in America or in Africa. Never such atrocities are committed on Negros. These days, Negros are not sold in the market. Once they used to be sold as chattel. But not now. That has been stopped now. Here, in our country, in a democratic republic country, after 25 years of having the Constitution, guaranteeing constitutional rights to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, such incidents occur daily. I would like to know from the

hon. Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to prevent such unhappy, unwarranted and uncivilised things happening in the society. What action has been taken by the Government against the culprits? The hon. Minister should contact respective State Governments to find out whether the culprits have been brought to book and punished.

In U.P., particularly, there are separate messes in college hostels for the students coming from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even in police training institute, there is a separate mess for Harijan students. It is the duty of the State Government as well as of the Government of India to take action as to why they are allowing a separate mess for Harijan boys.

Even now, there are separate wells for Harijans. From a common well, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are not allowed to take water They are not allowed to enter into temples

Now, I want to point out another thing about night soil. A particular sect of people are allowed to carry night soil on their heads Is it not shameful to make them carry night soil on their heads? Why not the State Government or the Central Government take necessary action immediately to stop night soil being carried on a head? Even a mother of the child hesitates to take night soil of her child. But a particular sect of people are allowed to carry head-loads of night soil. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government has taken any action against that. I urge upon the hon. Minister to take appropriate action to stop the carrying of night soil by a particular sect of people on their heads.

You have to remove all those barriers of untouchability, caste system and all that. You are following only the traditional customs and conventions. You only talk on the platforms but not take any proper action about it. There are certain measures suggested by the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Report. Nowhere in India, in any city, either in Delhi or Bombay or Calcutta, a Harijan becomes a Mayor. In Madras, there is a convention followed that by rotation a Harijan becomes a Mayer.

There is a roster-Brahmin, non-Brahim, Harijan, etc.—and their is a chance for a Harijan to become a Mayor. Why not follow this practice all over India, in all other big cities? The Central Government should ask State Governments to follow such a convention so that Harijans get a chance to become Mayors in all big cities of India, including Delhi.

There are Governors in India, but none of the Governors belongs to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe There are many Ambassadors from our country, but non of them is from Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tirbe. Are they not competent to become Govenors of Ambassadors or Mayors? Is Prof. R. D. Bhandare, the legal luminary, not competent to become a Governor? is Mr. B. S. Murthy not competent to become an Ambassador? I request the Government through you, Sir, that they should appoint Governors, Ambassadors and Mayors from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There are 114 MPs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this House. But I do not know how many MPs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in the Rajya Sabha; I have given a note in the library; I do not know how many are there I do not know how many Members are there in the Legislative Councils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is a Constitutional guarantee given in the case of Lok Sabha and Assemblies. But there is

[SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI]

no such guarantee in the case of Rajya Sabha as well as Legislative Councils, so that the Ruling Party does not care to allow Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to become Rajya Sabha Members or Council Members. I would like to know how such barriers can be removed.

How are we to remove untouchability? We are talking about untouchability but not about caste system. Caste system is the root cause of untouchability. There is a difference between untouchability and caste system. Hon members and political leaders should realise this We are talking about untouchability, but we have forgotten about caste system. Caste system is the root cause of untouchability. That is why Dr. Ambedkar used to say—and he has written many books—about annihilation of caste system. Gandhiji and other political leaders also have talked about it. Hon members should realise this: if untouchability is to be removed, then we should remove the caste system. That is why, Dr. Ambedkar insisted on annihilation of caste system. Our former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, *Aringyar Anna*, also insisted on that. Our present Chief Minister, Shri Karunanidhi, and the leader of Dravida Kazhagam, Shri E. V. Ramaswami, are also insisting on abolition of caste system. Certain steps should be taken for this purpose. We should encourage inter-caste marriage. Our State is encouraging inter-caste marriage. We are giving awards, gold medals, to the couples who marry inter-caste. Our Chief Minister's son will be getting married on 10th December to a Harijan girl Dr Ambedkar married a Brahmin girl. The son of Gandhiji married the daughter of Rajaji. If the political leaders really want to annihilate the caste system they should encourage inter-caste marriage by giving incentives like gold medals, cash payment, job opportunities, loans to carry on their profession, etc.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): While my predecessor was speaking, I was listening to him with rapt attention. I submit that instead of wasting his energy here in the Centre, he should exert efforts with the State Government which is run by his own Party. I do not know whether he has done that or not.

Now, coming to the report, every time we discuss this report but nothing comes out. The purpose of Art 338 which was incorporated by the Constitution-framers at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi is to ameliorate the conditions of the down-trodden people and bring them to the level of the other advanced sections of the community within a stipulated time. Our National leaders are also anxious to bring them to the same level that Mahatma Gandhi had envisaged. A lot of sentiment and emotion was expressed here. But when we go from here, we forget I had been feeling, when my friends were speaking with emotion, that nothing will be done Unless we do it ourselves, nothing will be come out unless we stand on our own legs, fight together, nothing will come out by mere expression of our emotions.

Now, the Deputy Minister belongs to the Backward Classes and the State Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan, belongs to a minority community. They feel the actual spirit of the provision. Can they do something against the officials with bureaucreatic mentality? You know better. This Government had to appoint a Parliamentary Committee and you were also lucky enough to be there for some time. You were also there when we examined the State Government Secretaries and the head of departments and sometimes the Chief Ministers. But, when the matter came up for promotion and amelioration, then all sorts of difficulties have been expressed.

Now, coming to the report of action taken, yesterday a long time has been taken on this action taken issue. The Parliamentary Committee was consti-

tuted in December 1968 and it examined the report very exhaustively with the help of officials. We thought that nothing will be done because the Commissioner has been stripped of all his powers as if birds cannot fly when their wings have been clipped or a man cannot walk when his legs are chopped off. So is the case with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes You know it very well that the Commissioner was assisted by 17 Assistant Commissioners representing every State. But in 1957 these posts were abolished and 5 zonal directors were appointed in those States. The functions of these Directors are not known to the States. I know very well the heart of the people and the many leaders. They go by the advice of the officials Then they forgot So is the case with our Dr. Karan Singh. He is listening to me, so I am referring to him. I wrote a letter to him. Just now my friend mentioned about his Civil Aviation Department.

16.54 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

I wrote to him for a small job of Asstt. Traffic Officer. I wrote to the Secretary and I met the Secretary personally but they disqualified the boy who was a high Second Class MA. He was not found fit for the job of Asstt. Traffic Officer in spite of his high qualifications He is at present working as a professor in a College. I know Dr. Karan Singh very well, personally also. He has all sympathy for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes but his officials stand in the way. So, is the case with so many officers. What can Prof. Nurul Hasan do? I have been repeatedly telling here in this House that this gigantic task should be entrusted to the Home Minister. Why? We suggested in our report, the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes that either it should be with the Home Ministry or with the Prime Minister. Why? Because we examined and found that everything has to come from the Ministry of Home Affairs. From that point of view, this portfolio should be either with the Home Ministry or with the Prime Minister. Who is the Home Minister now? It is the Prime Minister who is the Home Minister. We have requested the Prime Minister. At the same time, I feel personally, it is a matter of influence, over the State Governments and the Ministry. If the Prime Minister personally writes or sends a word, then the State Government whether of the DMK or of the Congress or any other party, takes the matter seriously and will try to do something. Otherwise it is just a cry in the wilderness.

One hon. Member from Mizoram stated about this. You have heard his speech. What is the percentage of literacy there? It is 55 per cent in Mizoram. What is the percentage for the whole of India? It is 34 per cent I think. What is the percentage of Kerala which is the highest? It is 62 per cent. What is the percentage of our Deputy Minister's State? It is 64 per cent. Therefore this question arises If you go to the figure of the IAS and IPS services, in Assam, you will find that out of 100, 70 are from the hills, that is, scheduled tribes. Not even Brahmins or caste Hindus could compete with them; this is because the Christian Missionaries have been imparting education in those areas from British days. Here sometimes we scold and speak ill of Cristian Missionaries. But the great service which they have done should not be forgotten.

Yesterday Dr. Karan Singh was also present when Mother Teresa spoke about the services of Christian Missionaries in India. She said that only by love you can do service to the humanity. Where is the love in

[Shri D. Basumatari]

our Minister's heart? We are talking about untouchability. What is untouchability? Is untouchability practised with Babuji? There is no untouchability practised with you also, Mr. Chairman. It is only education which is needed. It is only education by which you can solve the problem of untouchability.

I don't say that Government has not taken this question into consideration seriously. They have appointed various Committees and commissions after Commissions have been appointed; which have submitted their reports; their reports remained where they were, they were not implemented. This is the position. Mr Verrier Elwin submitted a report on tribal blocks. There were 489 tribal blocks which were constituted in the areas where there were predominently tribal population. I visited those areas in 1961 with the Dhebarbhai Commission and I found the tribals wealthy, healthy and with sufficient lands. The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes also visited those areas when we found that their lands were taken away by the non-tribals and they were now without lands Roads have been constructed. Schools after schools have been opened. But if you enquire about the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, you will find, there are not more than one per cent or two per cent, We found in Kerala also some tribal areas.

17 hrs.

We saw buildings after buildings; they were very nice buildings too. And there were so many guest-houses also. I thought personally that things had improved, because when I had visited that area long before in 1960, I had found it a jungle, and we could not go and penetrate that area; But now not only roads are there, but even tar roads are there. But when we visited the tribal area, what did we find? We found women with their hair in coils. We found men without any food. And in the schools we found cattle and cow-dung. We visited some schools and some colleges also. For the tribal area, there is a tribal college. The name is very nice. But when we asked how many of the boys and girls were tribals and Scheduled Castes, the answer was that it was only 2 per cent. and in some places it was only 1 per cent This is the plight of the tribals and Scheduled Castes. We do not grudge non-tribals being educated; we do not grudge Brahmins and caste-Hindus getting education there. But at least some justice should be done After all the money is being allocated for imparting education to the tribals and Scheduled Castes So, why should non-tribal people take advantage of this? Of course, they did try to show us some boys and girls and said that they were tribal boys and girls But when we asked their fathers and mothers, out of fear they could not say anything to us frankly, but when we took them some distance away from them and asked them, they confessed that they were caste-Hindus and they were not tribals or Scheduled Castes. So, I would like to point that in the name of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, these things are happening there.

As regards literacy, the percentage of literacy for the whole of India is 34 But really speaking, the percentage of literacy for tribals is only 8. In the case of Mizoram, it is 55 per cent, in the case of Khasi Hills, it is 64 per cent and in the Garo Hills, it is 40 per cent Taking the whole tribal population together, the average percentage works out to 8 per cent. This is all became of the Christian Missionaries who imparted education in tribal areas of Assam. But what

about Scheduled Castes? After all, the Scheduled Castes are not living in jungles. They are not all living in the villages. They are mostly in the cities. Why is it that untouchability is still practised there and why are these atrocities being committed in the cities?

My hon. friend who preceded me was talking about the position in his State and was saying that the tribals and Scheduled Castes were separated in the hostels and they were treated as untouchables. If that be the case, then may I ask him why he is blindly supporting the DMK Government? Why should he support a Government which cannot ameliorate the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Of course, he may ask me what I am doing. I may tell him that I am fighting in my State I am fighting there for my existence; I am fighting for......

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram). That system of separate mess and separate hostel does not exist in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI R. P ULAGANAMBI: There are no separate hostels or messes in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: While we blame the State Government and we are fighting with the State Government, we do so within our State; we are blaming the activities of the Congress Government in Assam, and we are fighting with them, but we do so in Assam itself and not here at the Centre.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: About 42 Harijans were burnt alive in one clash in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: A case had been filed in that regard, and the offenders were punished, and they are now in jail.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: My hon. friend has rightly reminded me of the clash which took place at Kilavenmani in Tamil Nadu in which about 45 Harijan boys and girls were burnt alive. We had met the Chief Minister Mr. M. Karunanidhi, and he had himself admitted that he was sorry for the incident. Let us stand together and work together and fight with Government. Mr. Chairman, you also belong to the Scheduled Castes and are an elder member. I would request you to plead with the Prime Minister to see that this department is taken over under the Home Ministry in her portfolio. I do not say anything against our friends who are in charge of it now. But the thing is that you have to work through the State Governments. The State Governments are the instrument through which we have to work for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, this can best be done if this department is within the Home Ministry. Hence, I would request you also to use your good offices to persuade our Prime Minister so that she may take over this portfolio in the Home Ministry.

*SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN (Adoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this year we are celebrating the silver jubilee of our Independence. The democratic form of government came into existence here 25 years back. In our Constitution it has been clearly stated that the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Classes people should be protected. With that end in view we had set up many parliamentary committees and commissions in the past. These committees and commissions tried to assess the progress made by these people in the field of education and also in other fields. They found that the progress was very limited. That is why we sought to raise discussions here on these reports.

The progress of any society can be gauged by its position in the field of

*The original speech was delivered in Malyalam.

[Shrimati Bhargava Thankappan]

education and in the economic and cultural fields. In the case of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes we find that their progress is nil. In the industrial field these people are always living in backwardness Their lot could not be bettered by the Government so far. In the field of agriculture and industry and commerce even in spite of the fact that we got independence 25 years ago the statistics reveal that no progress has been made In the field of agriculture, from the figures available from 1901 to 1961, we find that these people have got only 2 2 percent But in the industrial and commercial field from 6 per cent in 1901 they have come down to 4 per cent in 1961, after 60 long years of development That means instead of making some progress their position is deteriorating If this is the pace at which they are going to make progress only God can help them

In respect of agriculture the present laws are not giving them adequate protection. Therefore, the Government should take some steps to change the present laws in order to give more protection to them Fallow and surplus lands should be taken over by the Government and distributed to the landless Harijans If this is not done, Sir, the land reforms that we propose to make will not yield the desired result. The Government should, therefore, pay more attention to safeguard the interest of these people. My humble request to the Government is that they should enact land reform laws that are beneficial to these people.

As I said earlier, in the field of industry and Commerce also they are backward. They do not get loans or grants from nationalised or commercial banks because the required provisions are not there in our laws. These laws should be amended and adequate provisions should be made to see that they are able to get grants and loans from the banks. Then only we will be able to bring about some progress among these people.

In the economic and social fields they are in utter backwardness. They are very backward in the social field. Their experiences tell many heart-rending stories. Many such stories have been narrated by the hon. Members who spoke before me. The Harijans are being ill-treated by caste Hindus From the papers we find that recently in U.P. and also in Delhi which is the Capital of India and in some other parts of the country there were incidents of such ill-treatment of Harijans. In a village in Uttar Pradesh where about 150 families of Harijans lived, according to press reports, their mothers and sisters were molested by caste Hindus. It is very sad that even after 25 years of freedom we have not been able to bring about any change in the situation

In the field of education the amount of stipends and scholarships given to Harijan students is very small Considering the present cost of living this amount will not serve any purpose. My request to the Government is that the amount of stipends and scholarships should be increased More primary and secondary schools should be opened so that children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could be accommodated and given free education Afterwards they should also be sent abroad for higher education by the Government.

Even though there is reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of employment in Government service, there is no reservation for promotion and they are ignored. Therefore my request to the Government is that in the matter of promotion also there should be reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

What we have found is that the efforts of the commissions set up for

the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not bringing forward any fruitful effect towards the uplift of these people. I conclude, Sir, with the request that necessary legislation should be passed to see that these backward people are brought up to the level of our society and they are able to live a better standard of life.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the 19th report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70 is being discussed today, the 16th November, 1972. We have always pleaded that the report should be presented to and discussed in the House every year in time. The Minister concerned gives an assurance to the House that it will be done. While replying to the debate in the Lok Sabha in 1967, the then Minister of Social Welfare, Shri Asoka Mehta, assured the House that every year the report would be presented to the House at the time of the budget session But this assurance has not been implemented by the Government

In 1970, we discussed all the three reports, and while taking part in the discussion on these reports, Shri Morarji Desai said:

"Is not the problem of human existence more important than anything else? Is not human dignity more important than anything else? That is what this problem is and that is why we must give it the highest priority."

The reports for 1970-71 and 1971-72 have not been laid on the Table of the House yet. What about the action taken on the recommendations made in 1969-70 report? Shri Asoka Mehta who replied in 1967 said:

"It is not yet possible for the Government to say what steps were taken because the final steps are taken only after taking into account the discussion that takes place in this House as well as the other House.

Action on 1969-70 recommendations will be taken in 1973. Regarding action taken, he has given one important assurance:

"Here again I should like to assure the House that a brief report on the steps taken by the Government on the various recommendations will be placed before November-December session of Parliament this year, as well as in the future"

This assurance has also not been fulfilled by the Government That is how this socialist Government headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi behaves in the amelioration of the conditions of the SCST people. With what face could they say to the States to implement the safeguards under the Constitution? For this reason, once again I request the hon. Minister to give an assurance that the report would be presented every year at the time of the budget session and the Chair and the House should see that this report is discussed in time.

There is another point regarding the atrocities committed on the SCST people and the failure of the Government to curb them. Gruesome incidents of Harijans being burnt alive or murdered by the non-Scheduled Caste persons have been increasing year after year. According to the Home Minister's reply to a question 1,112 Harijans were murdered in the country during 1967, 68 and 69; these incidents have increased during the last three years. Many a time this House has discussed such cases but the Government has not taken any action to curb the increasing number of atrocities committed on the Harijans.

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

Government do not take care even to give correct information regarding the atrocities committed on the Harijans. For example, when I raised the question of a Harijan girl being burnt alive in Madhya Pradesh continuously for three sessions of the Rajya Sabha in 1970, though I was assured by the Prime Minister because she happens to be the Home Minister, that she would give correct information, no information had been given till now. I would ask: suppose a Muslim girl had been burnt alive by a caste Hindu, would the Prime Minister afford to remain silent? Hue and cry had been made when such incidents regarding Muslims—not burning of the girls alive but ill-treatment etc.—came before the House. When a Harijan girl had been burnt alive, no action was taken. Therefore, I suggest that a high-power commission should be appointed to find out the causes of increasing number of atrocities committed on the Harijans and to find out ways and means to curb such types of atrocities in the country.

My other point is regarding the failure of the Government to continue after 1968-69 the scheme of post-matric scholarships of the SCST students as a centrally sponsored scheme

This scheme was introduced by the Government of India in 1944. Since then the Government of India has been incurring expenditure on these post-matric scholarships. In 1968-69, Government spent Rs. 6.46 crores on this The National Development Council, headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, decided against the will of the Chief Ministers to impose this expenditure on the States. Since then this scheme has been transferred to the State sector, with the commencement of the fourth plan.

Government has provided Rs. 10.75 crores for *ex gratia* payment to the former rulers. But this Government which claims to be socialist does not provide even Rs. 6.46 crores for the post-matric scholarships of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students. These scholarships are awarded to the students who are poorest among the scheduled castes. There is a means-*cum*-merit test. These scholarships are given only to those students whose parents' or guardian's annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3600. In his reply to a starred question on the 13th the Deputy Minister gave a wrong reply that the limit is Rs. 6000 It is not so

DR. KAILAS: It is Rs. 6,000, not Rs. 3,600. Please check it.

SHRI K S CHAVDA: I have already checked it

A centrally sponsored scheme of reclamation of waste land and resettlement of landless agricultural labourers was introduced during the third plan. This scheme also has been transferred to the State sector I know that land being a State subject, every State Government has got its own scheme for distribution of cultivable land among the landless labourers With a view to supplement the State Governments' schemes, the Government of India introduced this scheme. Under this scheme upto the end of 1968, some 1 101 lakh families of landless agricultural labourers were resettled on about 2 lakh hectares of land. But this scheme has been transferred to the State sector.

Again, the Slum Clearance Scheme, which was started in 1956 as a Centrally sponsored scheme, also stands transferred to the State sector. The Central assistance is now given to the State Governments in the shape of block loan and block grants. They can spend them anyway they like. The States are reluctant and not in-

terested in spending money on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I would request that the Centrally sponsored schemes for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, which were transferred to the State sector, should be transferred back to the Centre as Centrally-sponsored schemes.

My fourth point is about increasing the rate of post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in accordance with the increased cost of living. The rates of post-matric scholarships were fixed nearly twenty years ago and since then there has been no increase in the rates, though there were persistent demands for the increase in the rates. In reply to my letter to Shri Asoka Mehta, the then Minister of Social Welfare, he wrote to me on 21st February 1969:

> "We have taken note of the general feeling that there should be a general increase in the rates for scholarships, and will strive to meet their wish, to the extent possible, from the next academic year."

The Elayaperumal Committee also recommended the linking of the scholarship rates with the cost of living. When the matter was further pressed in Parliament, the late Shri Govinda Menon informed the House on the 31st July 1969 that he was satisfied that the post-matric scholarships given particlarly to students in technical institutions were not sufficient. Therefore, he had raised the question of enhancing the quantum of post-matric scholarships and the matter was perding with the Finance Ministry. The proposal was there to enhance the scholarships to those who were undergoing technical courses by 100 per cent and 50 per cent in the case of academic courses. The matter was awaiting clearance from Finance. The Finance Ministry has not given clearance till now.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes took up this matter with the Ministry when the representative of the Department of Social Welfare stated.

> "We are proposing to increase its rate consistent with the cost of living index. This has remained static for a number of years. Proposals are now under consideration to increase them substantially."

Yesterday because of some circumstances I could not move my motion. I have covered those four points now and I would request the government to consider those four suggestions

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, आपका मैं हृदय से आभारी हूं जो आपने मुझे अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन जाति के आयुक्त के 19वें प्रतिवेदन पर यहां पर जो प्रस्ताव विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत है उसपर अपने विचारों को प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया। अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करते समय उनकी वर्तमान मनोदशा और उनकी वर्तमान भावना पर हमें विचार करना होगा। हमने उनकी भावना को बहुत नजदीक से समझने की कोशिश की है और हमने जो उनकी भावना पाई है उसको यहां पर व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं :

> जी में आता है सूरज, चांद तारे नोच, लूं,
> सैकड़ों शोषक अभी भी हैं नजर के सामने।

यह है उनके अर्धचेतन, अवचेतन मन की अवस्था। देश का. इतिहास, समाज-शास्त्र और धर्मशास्त्र इस बात का साक्षी है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों

का उच्च जातियों ने और पूंजीपतियों ने उनका पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से युगों तक शोषण किया है। इसके साथ-साथ उनके ऊपर नाना प्रकार के अनाचार, दुराचार, अत्याचार और भ्रष्टाचार हुये हैं जो मानवता की सबसे बड़ी पराजय रही है। अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति ने अपने रक्त से समाज की सदैव संरचना की। ये हमारे समाज की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं, परन्तु खेद का विषय है कि उनकी स्थिति इस समय भी अत्यन्त दयनीय है, करुणाजनक और चिन्ताजनक है। आज भी जो जीवन की आधारभूत आवश्यकतायें हैं—भोजन, वस्त्र तथा आवास, उनके लिये उनकी पूर्ति नही हो पाई। हमें अपनी योजनाओं का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करना होगा। जहां एक ओर बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के कुत्ते तक दूध पीना पसन्द नहीं करते वहा दूसरी ओर हमारी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को भूख के मारे कभी कभी घास की पत्तियों की रोटियां खानी पड़ती हैं, पेड़ों के पत्तों की रोटियां खानी पड़ती हैं। एक ओर जहां धनी वर्ग दिन में तीन-तीन बार टेरिकाट के कपड़े बदलता है वहां दूसरी ओर हमारी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की स्त्रियों को अपनी लज्जा को छिपाने के लिये लत्ता तक नहीं मिलता। जहां एक ओर पूंजीपतियों के प्रासादों और अट्टालिकाओं में वासना का ताण्डव नृत्य होता है वहां दूसरी ओर जो अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जन जातियां हैं उनकी झोंपड़ियों में जहां सूरज और चांद की किरणें सीधे आती हैं वहीं पानी की भी एक बूंद पड़ती है तो वह उनकी चारपाई पर आती है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे देश की अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां जिन झोंपड़ियों में अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रही हैं वह उनकी जीवित समाधि बन गई हैं।

शिक्षा के अभाव में, जो सामाजिक कुरीतियां, उनके विश्वास उनकी परम्पराएं, उनकी मान्यतायें उनके रीति रिवाज हैं जिनको हम उनकी सभ्यता और संस्कृति कहते हैं, वह उनके प्रति घोर अन्याय है। हमारे देश की नारियां, हमारी बेटियां, बहनें और मातायें अभाव अथवा परम्परागत कारणों से अर्द्धनग्नावस्था में रहें, यह हमारे देश के लिये, हमारी उच्च कही जाने वाली भारतीय जातियो के लिये लज्जा की बात है। हमें उनकी मानसिक और आर्थिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन लाना होगा। उन्हें प्रत्येक दृष्टि से समाज में समानता का दर्जा दिलाना होगा तथा उनको आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमताओं से मुक्त करना होगा।

मैं जनसंघ के नेता श्री जोशी का भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था। उन्होंने बड़ी खूबसूरती के साथ और अपनी भाषा के चमत्कार से जिस बात को कहने की कोशिश की कि जो अनुसूचित जनजातियां हैं उनकी अपनी संस्कृति है और वह अपनी सांस्कृतिक विशेषता के कारण नग्नावस्था में रह रही है। उनका कुछ भी अभिप्राय हो, मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि जनसंघ

[श्री प्रताप सिंह]

की आज ऐसी पार्टी है जो देश में वर्ण व्यवस्था को रखना चाहती है। वह आज भी चाहती है कि अछूत को अछूत ही समझा जाये।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : आप जनसंघ के लिए क्यों कह रहे हैं। इस बात पर सरकार को त्यागपत्र देना चाहिए कि उसने अभी तक इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया। आप दूसरों पर आरोप क्यों लगा रहे हैं?

श्री वीर प्रताप सिंह : अब मैं दूसरी बात कहता हूं। खेद की बात है कि आज भी समाज की उच्च जातियों और अफसरों द्वारा उनसे बेगार ली जाती है। आज भी यद्यपि हमारे और उनके रक्त में कोई अन्तर नहीं है, हम दोनों धरती पर एक प्रकार से चलते हैं तो भी उनमे और हममें भेद समझा जाता है। आज भी हमारी आदिवासी लड़कियों की बिक्री होती है। आदिवासी और हरिजन लड़कियो के साथ शीलभंग की दुर्घटनायें होती हैं। उन्हें शारीरिक दण्ड दिये जाते हैं। खेद का विषय है कि आज जब हम अपनी स्वतंत्रता का रजत जयन्ती वर्ष मना रहे है, हरिजन भाइयो को जीवित जलाने की घटनायें होती हैं। कानून के होते हुए भी न तो उन्हें भूमि और रोजी मिल पाती है, न आवास और वस्त्र की व्यवस्था हो पाती है, न उनका जो नौकरियों में कोटा है वही उसको पूर्ण कर के हम दे पा रहे हैं। इसके लिए हमारे देश की नौकरशाही जिम्मेदार है और उसको हमें ठीक करना होगा क्योंकि यह स्थिति बड़ी चिन्ताजनक है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रति उच्च जातियों और अफसरों की जो मनोवृत्ति है उसमें परिवर्तन लाना होगा तभी सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले प्रयासों से उन्हें लाभ मिल पायेगा। जो देश के अफसर हैं उनके द्वारा हम उन्हें जो सहायता पहुंचाना चाहते हैं वह पहुंच नहीं पाती है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए जिन सुविधाओं का प्रावधान इस प्रतिवेदन में किया गया है वह आवश्यकता के अनुरूप नही है। युगो युगो तक जिनका शोषण हुआ है, युगो युगो तक जिनके जीवन के साथ मजाक हुआ है उन्हे 25 वर्ष से हम जितना दे पाये है वह आवश्यकता का केवल पांच प्रतिशत है। प्रतिवेदन में जो व्यवस्था की गई है यदि उतना भी हम उनको दे देते है तो मै समझता हू वह डूबते के लिए तिनके का सहारा हो सकता है।

हमारी दल की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, जो प्रधान मंत्री, भारत सरकार हैं, उन्हे सदैव ही हिन्दुस्तान की अनुसूचित जातियो और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रति पूर्ण सहानुभूति रही है, पूर्ण सद्भावना रही है और उन्होने बराबर इस बात को चाहा है कि उनकी जो कठिनाइया है, उनकी जो समस्यायें हैं उनका निराकरण होना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ हमारी अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की सदैव यह नीति रही है, सदैव उसका यह इतिहास रहा है कि अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और पिछड़ी हुई जातियो तथा दूसरी अल्पसंख्यक जातियो के हितो की ओर पूर्ण रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये। हमें विश्वास है कि हमारे सामने जो प्रतिवेदन

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

प्रस्तुत किया गया है यद्यपि वह जैसा मैंने पहले कहा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की आवश्यकताओं और आशाओं के अनुरूप नहीं है तो भी जितना प्रावधान किया गया है हम उस पर सख्ती के साथ और ईमानदारी के साथ अमल करेंगे।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए अगर यह विभाग प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले लेतीं तो अच्छा होता।

अन्त में मैं आपकी आज्ञा से एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा :

रफीको आओ बदल दें निज़ामे आलम को
फरेबो मक्र के पर्दे को तार तार करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) : सभापति महोदय, अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों की समस्या मूल रूप से निर्धन और दुर्बल वर्ग की समस्या है। अनुसूचित जातियों के आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट शिक्षा, जागृति, भूमि आवंटन, कुटीर उद्योग, गृह-निर्माण सहायता, छुआछूत निवारण, सर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा बन्द करने और नौकरियों में उनके स्थान सुरक्षित करने आदि विषयों का 448 पृष्ठों का प्रतिवेदन है।

इन समस्याओं को बुनियादी ढंग से हल करने के लिये सरकार को क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। अभी तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों पर, हमारे देश के गांवों और नगरों में रहने वाले इन छोटे छोटे लोगों पर जो अत्याचार होता है उस को माननीय सदस्यों ने बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ आप के सामने रखा है। अपने क्षेत्र में तथा अन्य स्थानों पर भी हम लोग दौरा करके आए हैं। हमने उड़ीसा, कलकत्ता आदि का दौरा किया है। महाराष्ट्र और नागपुर में भी हम गए हैं। वहां पर आदिवासियों की संख्या 75 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन वहां उनको विशेष मान्यता नहीं मिली हुई है। बौद्धों को मान्यता मिली हुई जब कि उन में से बीस प्रतिशत बौद्ध होंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि बौद्धों के साथ साथ इनको भी मान्यता प्रदान की जाए। आज देश से गरीबी हटाने का नारा दिया जाता है और इस नारे को देने वाली सरकार की हालत यह है कि सुदूर गांवों में सफाई कर्मचारियों की निकृष्ट स्थिति की ओर इसका ध्यान ही नहीं जाता है। यह कितना विरोधभास है। इसको एक विडम्बना ही कहा जाएगा। यह एक कलंक हमारे माथे पर है। आज भी सफाई कर्मचारियों की स्थिति और उनकी आर्थिक दशा हृदयविदारक है। इसका वर्णन शब्दों में नहीं किया जा सकता है। शहरों में रहने वाले तथा कथित सभ्य समाज को उनकी वास्तविक स्थिति की झलक भी नहीं मिल पाती है।

17.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

राजकुमार सिद्धार्थ जो आगे चल कर भगवान बुद्ध के नाम से विख्यात हुए, जब संसार के प्रति विरक्त रहने लगे तो उनके पिता ने यह आज्ञा दी कि सिद्धार्थ के लिए

इतनी अधिक सुविधायें जुटा दी जाएं कि उन्हें निर्धनता, बीमारी और मृत्यु की झलक तक पाने का अवसर न मिले यही दशा आज के समाज की है । वातानुकूलित और सजे सजाए कमरों मे रहने वाले समाजवादी मंत्री क्या कभी इन लोगों की झलक पा सकेंगे ? मै समझता हू कि वह निर्धन वर्ग की कल्पना भी नही कर सकते ।

अनुसूचित जातियों की समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है । यह देश मे प्रति व्यक्ति की आय की समस्या है । गरीबी और अमीरी के बीच की खाई कम करने का प्रश्न इसमे जुडा हुआ है । इस पर आपको अविलम्ब ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

हरिजनों के बच्चे स्कूल मे जाने मे सकोच करते ह । उन्हे भरती भी नही किया जाता है । अभी अभी मेरे क्षेत्र मे जो कुछ हुआ ह, उसको मै आपको बतलाना चाहता ह । यह समाचार नवभारत मे, जो जबलपुर मे प्रकाशित होता है उस मे छपा है । आठ आदिवासियो पर गिन गिन कर 72-72 कोडे बरसाए गए है और उन पर एक एक हजार रुपया जुर्माना किया गया है । उनका अपराध केवल मात्र यह था वे एक बन विभाग के अन्तर्गत जगली रास्ते मे निकल गए थे। जंगल विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने अन्य विभागो के कर्मचारियो से सहयोग कर उन से चिढ कर उन पर अत्याचार किए ।

आदिवासी लडकियों के बेचे जाने की घटनाए तथा उनको लज्जित किये जाने की घटनाएं आपके सामने आ गई है । उनकी बिक्री और हत्या की घटनाओं का यहां वर्णन किया जा चुका है । यह कितनी लज्जा की बात है कि आजादी के पच्चीस वर्ष बाद भी भारत के नारी वर्ग का अपमान हो रहा है । ससार के विभिन्न देशों मे भारत की महिलाओ को जाने से रोकने मे सरकार असफल रही है । यह सारे देश के लिए अपमान की बात है । केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस विषय मे सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिये और इस सदन को इस बात का पक्का विश्वास दिलाना चाहिये कि भविष्य मे ऐसा कभी नही होगा ।

मेरा एक सुझाव है । जहा पर विशेष जाति के लोग रहते हो वहा पर यह देखा गया है कि उसी जाति का उम्मीदवार खडा होता है । इससे जातपात को बढावा मिलता है और जातपात के आधार पर चुनाव जीता भी जाता है । इसके बारे में भी सरकार को उपाय करना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि जातपात की भावना को बढावा न मिले ।

सरकार कहती है कि वह कई प्रकार की सुविधाये आदिवासियो और हरिजनो को दे रही है और आगे और भी देने जा रही है । लेकिन मैं आपको बताऊ कि कुछ दिन पहले एक आदिवासी श्री महादेव बैगा ग्राम मिजरी, पो० बिरसिंह पुर पाली जिला शहडोल, की जमीन मेरे इलाके मे चौराहे पर खडे हो कर आठ हजार मे नीलाम कर दी गई है। वह 42 एकड़ जमीन थी। उनको चार हजार रुपया जमा करवाना था। वह 3,650 जमा करवा चुका है । शेष जमा नहीं करा सका । उसने समय मांगा

[श्री धनशाह प्रधान]

उसकी जमीन को जो 42 एकड़ थी सरे आम नीलाम कर दिया गया और वह बेचारा एक किनारे खड़ा रो रहा था जबकि बड़े अन्य लोग बोली लगा रहे थे। उसकी भूमि को नीलाम कर दिया गया। इस तरह की जो घटनाएं होती हैं इनकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। और मैं कुछ सुझाव भी आपको देना चाहता हूं। अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की योजना बनाई जाए। इस में उनकी अधिक से अधिक मदद की जाए।

सामाजिक समता लाने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं और उनके आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए प्रभावशाली उपाय किए जाएं।

उनके द्वारा बोली जाने वाली मातृ भाषा और बोलियों को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने की योजना बनाई जाए। अदालतों या तहसीलों से जो उनको नोटिस आदि आते हैं वे उनको उनकी भाषा में लिख कर दिए जाएं ताकि वे उनको समझ सकें और उनका जवाब दे सकें।

जनजातियों से गैर जनजातियों को भूमि बेचने, गिरवी रखने अथवा स्थानान्तरण करने को रोकने के लिए प्रभावशाली कदम उठाए जाएं।

अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जाति के आयुक्त के संगठन के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को पुनः चालू किया जाए। ऐसा यदि किया जाए तो उनकी समस्याओं पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जा सकेगा।

आदिवासी नीति निर्धारण आयोग अध्यक्ष इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य हैं। वह इस समय यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आदिवासी नीति निर्धारण के बारे में जो भी आपका निर्णय हो उसको आप दो तीन दिन में प्रस्तुत कर दें।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि गरीबों के साथ जो अन्याय होता है चाहे वह कहीं भी हो उसकी आप रोकथाम करें और उनको राहत दिलाने की कृपा करें।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): The report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was submitted to the President of India on 26th June 1971. This was furnished to us on the 22nd December, 1971. Yesterday there was some considerable amount of commotion that the follow-up or the action-taken report has not been placed yet, along with this report for the year 1969-70. It would be most appropriate if we lay our fingers here upon whom we call the constitutional officers. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is responsible under the Constitution just like the Auditor General and Comptroller or the Attorney-General, to the President of India.

Under the circumstances, I could not understand for a minute as to how the Ministry of Social Welfare (which also did not labour to defend itself) could be asked to give this action-taken report. In the case of such constitutional officers like the Auditor-General, they are directly responsible to the President of India. It is for the Commissioner to present the action-taken report and it is to this Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that the State Governments are also responsible.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Who listens to him?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Why should anyone listen to anybody else? I am listening to you. Who listens to the Auditor-General? This is a very valid point, who listens to anybody? That is exactly what N. K. Bose....

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH (Saidpur): So far as the Attorney-General is concerned, he has been given all executive and administrative powers. But so far as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, he is powerless. Who listens to him? You can see the report of the Elayaperumal Committee, you can see the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes presented to the House. This has been demanded by him at various times. But who listens to him?

SHRI B. V NAIK: May we go into the Constitutional argument at a later stage? I could answer you, but I don't want to be diverted. Powers are enumerated to every body who functions under the Constitution. He is equivalent to everyone else. Under the circumstances

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH: It is well and good if it is so

SHRI B V NAIK: Under the circumstances, the hon Member, I think would appreciate that it is for this particular constitutional officer to exercise power and bring to book those which are errand States. Herein, I do come into a very sensitive point. Now that many things have been said even by some Members of the Opposition who have been the greatest advocates of the autonomy of the States and who have seen the disadvantages whenever a sort of political crisis develops as to what happens to the autonomy of the State, I would, as a Member of this House, not like to cast unnecessarily aspersions against this State or that State, linguistic or otherwise. I would not like to cast aspersions on this Minister or that Minister or this Chief Minister or that Chief Minister. I would like to ask the Minister who is responsible for answering this House what he has been doing about these States. If they have not been able to comply, it is none of my business. I must unfortunately mention here that there has been a convention that they will ask that we must be able to get along with our Chief Minister. I submit that the Chief Minister is not responsible to me; he is not sitting here. The Ministers of the State do not sit here. We are directly concerned, as people directly elected from the parliamentary constituencies with our own Ministers dealing with the specific subjects. If the Central Ministry feels that there is some lacuna in handling adequately these linguistic States in our country, it is most appropriate for them to come forward with appropriate legislation in order to rectify these lacunae or these administrative handicaps that exist in our government in the country today. I would like to close up that topic there and go back to the very valid points which this great Gandhian scholar, Mr. Nakul Bose has made in his report. Though the report is for the year 1969-70, it is of substantial topical interest. In this report, I would like to draw attention to something to which we shall have to pay greater attention in the years to come.

There have been attempts in our country to interpret what we have called as Scheduled Castes in the Constitution in such a way that we have somehow equated them with the concept of untouchables in the Indian society. There are people who give a Marxian angle to this and call this as a sort of class *versus* caste system. There are others who try in this social equalisation process to describe it as our hon. friend from the DMK said as something which is worse than even the treatment of the blacks in America. Well, I would like to submit that absolutely there is no question of racial discrimination. The entire Indian society, irrespective of castes and

[SHRI B. V. NAIK]

creeds and religious is absolutely one. Nobody doubts about it, and the Harijans and the Brahmins or the Christians or the Muslims, everyone of them, come from the same—bloodstock. In these circumstances, to borrow from the Americanism of the West or something about the Negro problem in the USA and try a hotch-potch to apply it in our country would, I would say, be a travesty of truth and a travesty of even simple commonsense.

On the question of economic equalisation in this country, there is a debate and there has been a debate and this debate will go on. When it is a question of bringing about a parity between the haves and the have-nots, when it is a question of growth *versus* social justice, how far our industrial or agricultural production will take off and in the process of equalisation, what the pitfalls will be and so on can be a matter of a substantial amount of debate. In respect of social equalisation, in respect of treating a fellow human being as a fellow human being, in respect of treating all the castes, creeds and communities as equal, there is no investment involved. There is no budget allotment involved. There is no expenditure involved. It is not a monetary problem. It is a simple question of refashioning our thoughts and then evolving an egalitarian society.

In this connection, I would like to ask our friends, particularly this section of society, as to why they should be imitative, why at all they should crave to gain entry into the temples Why should they at all try to be imitative of the hierarchical Hindu order of society and try to gain entry into Hindu temples or try to touch somebody who is considered to be untouchable?

Here I would say that there is also a system which I would call regional disparity in respect of untouchability. There are some portions of our country which have criminally neglected in equalising this section of our society. In this respect, I am proud of the fact that I come from a part of western India where some of the ghastly stories that have been told about some other parts of the country—I do not want to name them—are not a truism, are not there. I am proud of it. We are going about with social equalisation there.

In respect of economic equalisation, I would like to make a very valid point. The report of the Commissioner says in paras 1.57 and 1.58 very categorically that when it comes to the question of redistribution of land, in order to see that this land is made into a productive unit, there should also be a flow. When we distribute the surplus land after the imposition of ceilings, we should be in a position to give at least the minimum holding I would like the hon Minister to make a categorical statement on this point

The Government of Mysore have appointed a Backward Classes Commission They have requested for the inclusion of Lambanis among the Scheduled Tribes who are not yet so included in certain areas of the State Even in the district of North Kanara, there is a tribe by name Halaki Vokkals. These people have gone back in the time-scale in the course of the last 25 years. Their case to be included in the Scheduled Tribes should also be considered most sympathetically.

There has been considerable criticism that we have not done enough In the hierarchical Hindu order of society which has been in existence for the last 5,000 years, I wonder whether 25 years are anything more than a second in an hour. Under the circumstances, given the time, we are quite confident that this anachronistic system can be abolished, and it will be abolished, before long.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri K. Marak. This is his maiden speech.

SHRI K. MARAK (Tura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I have to introduce myself as one coming from a backward area or district of the country, that is, the Garo Hills in the infant State of Meghalaya, and also belonging to one of the most backward of the hill tribes.

I am now on my legs not only to beg for sufficient financial assistance but mainly to beg for real understanding, sympathy and sacrifice of the rest of the country.

18 hrs.

Our leaders in the past had passed a Quit India Resolution against the powerful British Government, well equipped with men and materials, with grim determination and with the full and clear knowledge of the consequences. They had implemented their Resolution fully and drove out the British from India. Our present leaders can also pass a Quit Our Hearts Resolution against selfishness which includes, of course, in sincerity and dishonesty, and with the some determination, understanding and sacrifice. Otherwise, the policy or slogan to bring all people of the country to the same level—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 17, 1972/Kartika 26, 1894 (Saka).

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